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VOL. 1 NO. 256 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1913 ONE ANNA

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Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
31st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

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P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	23rd Dec.	3rd. Jan. 1914.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	30th Dec.	10th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	6th. Jan.	19th. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	49[illegible]	17th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	[illegible]2	28th. Jan.	9th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Muranami	500	10th Feb.	22nd. Feb.
Izuba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

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City of Athms	A&C	5[illegible]94	....	7[illegible]an....
City of Poona	A&C	7457	21st Jan.....	--
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	2[illegible] Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	1[illegible] Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	2[illegible] Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	1[illegible] April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	2[illegible] April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	2[illegible] April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	2[illegible] May .

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Marseilles ..	578	891	[illegible]	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	[illegible]	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	[illegible]	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

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LINGA, 2185, Mon. 5th Jan. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
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†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 8th Jan.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 22nd ,,
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA...	3413	,, 19th. ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
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Rachel Mill,
Chinchpokli.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

PAYING GUESTS—Superior Accommodation available for Married Couple in Modern Cool Flat. Vicinity Woodhouse Road. No other boarders. Terms Rs. 275 per mensem inclusive. Apply to Box No. 181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1130

TO BE LET:—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Guncarriage Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 20—22. Apply KHAMBATA and Co., 289, Hornby Road. 1067

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 8th January 1914, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

1. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.
2. Forwarding a Supplementary Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure of the Board for 1913-14.
3. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

Government Letters—

4. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the appointment of Mr. H. B. Clayton to be a member of the Committee appointed to consider questions raised in connection with light and air in dwellings in Bombay.
5. Intimating that Government will await the Corporation's representation on the Draft Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act.
6. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a copy of a letter from Mr. Jaffer Joosab, resigning his seat on the Corporation.
7. Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S.—Forwarding copies of a note prepared by him as to how to check the growth of insanitary conditions in Bombay City.
8. Letter from Messrs. Vishnu Hari Athavale and Co.—Applying for permission to have a separate water connection for the upper floors of a building at Girgaum Back Road.
9. Letter from Mr. Navroji Hormasji Katrak—Suggesting that the work of completing the masonry-lining of the Tulsi Outlet Tunnel may be taken in hand.
10. Letter from Mr. Timothy Watts and others—Complaining of nuisance caused by the Low Level Channel at Worli.
11. Letter from Mr. A. M. Pinto and others—Complaining of nuisance caused by the stabling of bullocks and carts at the Old Gun Carriage Factory premises.
12. Letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez—Submitting suggestions for improving the lighting of streets.
13. Letter from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer and Co., Solicitors—Objecting to the acquisition of their client Mr. Narayen Bhasker Shiwram's property at Girgaum Back Road for the extension of Procter Road.
14. Letter from Messrs. Vishnu Hari Athavale and Co.—Applying for permission to take additional taps from storage tanks at "Seth Bhagwandas Narottamdas Kapol Niwas" at the junction of Charni Road and Sandhurst Road.
15—16. Letters from Mr. Vishnu Hari Athavale—(15) Regarding the question of repairs to private meters. (16) Submitting particulars of the actual cost of laying a water connection pipe as compared with the rates prescribed for the work in the Municipal Rules.
17—19. Letters from Messrs. Vishnu Hari Athavale and Co.—(17) Suggesting an amendment of the Municipal Act in respect of drainage and water works carried out by Licensed Plumbers. (18) Regarding an application for taking an additional tap on the ground floor of Seth Bhagwandas Narottamdas Kapol Niwas at Charni Road. (19) Complaining of insufficient number of water taps allowed for Chawls, etc.
20. Letter from Messrs. N. D. Khimji and Co.—Regarding the removal of huts erected opposite his estate at Ambawady at the junction of Parel Tank and Kalachowki Roads.
21. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1914-15.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

22. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,550 to supplement the grant for Election Expenses.
23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 97-4-0 for repairing a burst on the 48in. Tansa Main at Pogaon.
24. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding a Printing Press at Khambatta Lane, Khetwady, Mr. Munchershah N. Rustam Framna be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
25—26. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.
27. Recommending that in reply to his letters, complaining of abnormal consumption of water registered by the Municipal meter at his property at Ghorupdeo Road, Mr. Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
28. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 800 to supplement the grant for Ward Inspection Offices, Assessment and Collection Department.
29. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla, regarding the provision of a Municipal Market between Chira Bazar and Girgaum Portuguese Church, be recorded.
30. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,309 to meet a portion of the cost of constructing a slaughter house for pigs at Arthur Road.
31. Recommending a grant of Rs. 25,750 for purchasing coal for the Love Grove Pumping and Compressor Stations.
32. Recommending a grant of Rs. 8,200 for purchasing sand required for the Bhandarwada Reservoir and the Vehar filter beds.
33. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, Budget transfers of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,200 to supplement the printing grant for the Corporation and Standing Committee's Establishment.
34. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the laying of a service pipe at premises No. 703, Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, Mr. F. X. Duarte be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
35. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner, regarding the purchase of a motor car for the Senior Assistant Engineer, Water Works.
36—38. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.
39. Recommending a grant of Rs. 771-1-3 to write off a portion of the amount misappropriated by a Clerk.
40. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding public latrines at Mazagaon Koliwada, Barkia Lodia and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
41. Letters from the President, Weights and Measures Committee—Asking for information on certain points in connection with the questions under their consideration.

Government Letters—

42. Regarding the introduction of compulsory re-vaccination in the City of Bombay.
43. Forwarding a Government order relative to the rules framed under the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Act, 1912.

Letters from the Commissioner—

44. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the construction of an over-bridge across the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways at Dadar.
45. Submitting a proposal received from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, for utilizing two wards at the Maratha Hospital for patients suffering from Tuberculosis.
46. Reporting as to the steps taken to remedy the slippery condition of roads.
47. Reporting as to the turbidity of water supplied to certain localities.
48. Reporting as to the condition of Zaoba's oart.
49. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

Notices of Motions—

50—51. From Mr. R. S. Navalkar—(50) For obtaining a report as to the expenditure necessary for properly lighting private streets concerning which complaints have been received during the last five years. (51) For cancelling the permission given to the Tramways Company to have standing accommodation on their cars unless the half-rate fare to children is restored by the company or unless passengers not provided with seating accommodation are carried at uniform fare of half-an-anna.
52. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—For obtaining a report as to the measures necessary for mitigating dust nuisance in Fort.
53. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of building an aquarium in Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. (Continued.)

54—55. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—(54) For obtaining a report as to the action taken or proposed to be taken in regard to the establishment of a branch of the Pasteur Institute in Bombay and the diminution of the number of dangerous, diseased and stray dogs in the City. (55) For obatining information as to the efficiency of the Fire Brigade maintained at the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market in Shaik Memon Street, as to steps to be taken to ensure the shops being rebuilt on sanitary principles and as to the condition of the Muiji Jetha Market from a sanitary point of view.
56. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar—For obtaining a report as to the powers of the Municipality for controlling the construction of shops in Cloth Markets.
57—58. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—(57) For appointing a Committee to suggest the best way of utilizing a portion of the surplus cash balance at the disposal of the Corporation. (58) For making a budget provision for additional benches in different parts of the City.

Letters from the Commissioner—

59. Forwarding a return showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities.
60. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
61. Forwarding particulars as to the staff engaged and the cart-loads of road scrapings removed during the last monsoon.
62. Forwarding a report regarding mosquitoes infesting the districts surrounding the Flats.
63. Forwarding the Municipal Servants' List corrected up to the 31st October 1913.

Notices of Motions—

64. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Messrs. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar and Khimji Hirji Kayani to be members of certain Committees.
65. From Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia—For appointing Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy to be a member of the Committee regarding a scheme for the location of new milch cattle stables.
66—68. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding (66) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee; (67) a list of resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received; and (68) a statement of Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

69. Regarding (1) revised regular lines for (a) portion of Mazagaon Road, (b) Love Lane, (c) Jairajbhai Street, (d) Currey Road, and (e) portion of Reay Road north of Gunpowder Road; (2) alignment of the road from Dockyard Road to Gunpowder Road; (3) alteration in the position of the railway lines in the vicinity of the Port Trust Railway near the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Carpenter Streets, Mazagaon.
70. Regarding the question of (1) sewerage of the north of the Island, (2) deep sea outfall at Love Grove and (3) effects of the introduction of an increased water-supply on the drainage system.
71. Regarding the Improvement Trust's proopsal for an interchange of certain plots of land.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 39th December, 1913.

REWARD RUPEES 1,000.

WHEREAS some evil disposed persons or person have or has recently circulated in Bombay and elsewhere a document containing allegations of the most false and malicious description against,
MR. SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALLA with the intent of causing damage to the said Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla in his person and reputation, whereby such persons or person are or is guilty of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.
NOW the above mentioned REWARD will be paid to any person, not being a principal offender, who shall furnish to THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Bombay, information which shall lead to the offenders or offender being brought to justice.
Dated 16th December, 1913.
LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
1043 Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Re: SHAHABAD to BYCULLA, Invoice No. 19 of 28—10—13. One wagon Stone Rs. 129-7. To pay.

CONSIGNEE: Kheraj Boghabhoy Ladiwala, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

SENDER: B. B. & Co.

THE above consignment is lying undelivered at Byculla as the consignee objects to pay the charges due.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that under sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 the goods will be sold by Public Auction at 15 o'clock on Thursday, the 15th January 1914 if not removed by the consignee on payment of all the charges due.

G. H. HUBBARD.
Goods Superintendent.
Wadi Bunder,
29th December, 1913. 1128

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following Moulmein, Rangoon, Bangkok or Java Teak Bridge Sleepers:—
(a) 2,976 (Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six) sleepers 9 ft. 6 ins. by 10 ins. by 6 ins.
(b) 1,016 (One thousand and sixteen sleepers 9 ft. 6 ins. by 10 ins. by 7 ins.
(c) 624 (Six hundred and twenty-four) sleepers 9 ft. 6 ins. by 10 ins. by 8 ins.
2. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the number required. The whole of the sleepers are wanted for delivery before the 1st June 1914.
3. Tender forms, conditions and specifications may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of tenders, which will be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderers after the disposal of the tenders, and to the successful tenderers as soon as the contract has been duly executed by them.
4. Tenders will be considered for sleepers cut from the following descriptions of timbers:—
Indian Sal, Burmese Pynkado,
West Australian Hill Grown Jarrah,
New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmanian Ironbark.
5. Tenders must be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Ganges Bridge, Paksey, Bengal, and marked "Tender for Sleepers," by midday on 1st February 1914.
6. The final disposal of tenders rests with the Railway Board, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender and reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole or any part of a tender.

B. B. GALES,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Lower Ganges Bridge.
Paksey, Bengal.
The 20th December, 1913.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

THE ARMY &, NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THURSDAY, the 1st proximo being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the Bombay [illegible] of the Society will be CLOSED on [illegible] day. 1134

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE above Bank is removing from its present offices on 1st January, 1914, to Esplanade Road, near the Bombay Club, (premises lately occupied by Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co.). 115

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

Down Express: Through service between Bombay, Delhi Ferozepore, Lahore and Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Also additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

DOWN.	Stations.	UP.
Fast Northern Express.		Fast Northern Express.
Passengers. 1,2,3 H. M.		Passengers. 1,2,3, H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.50
20.37 Arr:	Muttra Dep:	8.45
3.30 "	Delhi "	6. 0
6.45 "	Bhatinda "	23.43
7.21 "	Ferozepore Cantt "	22. 9
8.56 "	Lahore Cantt: West "	20.32
1.17 "	Wazirabad "	17.50
3.30 "	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) "	15.51
2.47 "	Jhelum "	16.13
5.50 "	Rawalpindi "	13.32
9.10 "	Nowshera "	9.47
0.13 "	Peshawar Cantt: "	8.48

Also through 1st and 2nd class carriages between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur.

Down Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M.	Stations.	Up Northern Express. 1,2,3. H. M.
21.0	Dep: Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.50
23.5	" Delhi "	4.35
1.2	Arr: Meerut Cantt: Dep:	2.11
3.2	" Saharanpur "	23. 5
5.1	" Ambala Cantt: "	21. 8

Note—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

25)

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
General Traffic Manager.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on 5 p.m., (B. T.), on the 12th day of January 1914 when the following resolutions will be proposed.

1. That the appointment of Messrs. M. M. Shirazee and Sons as Secretaries of the Company be confirmed by the Board, is hereby confirmed and the said firm are appointed as to the Secretaries of the Company on the same terms as to salary and remuneration as the Company's previous Secretaries for a period of 25 years computed from the 13th day of December 1913.
2. That the Board be and they are hereby authorised to enter into necessary agreement on behalf of the Company with Messrs. M. M. Shirazee and Sons in terms of the Draft agreement placed before this meeting and signed by the Chairman for identification.
3. That Article 70 of the Articles of Association be deleted and the following be substituted in its place:—
"During the time Messrs. M. M. Shirazee and Sons are the Secretaries" Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee of that firm or such other member of that firm as might be nominated in that behalf by the Board, shall be a Director of the Company ex-officio."
4. That Article 100 be deleted and the following be substituted in its place:—
"The Firm of Messrs. M. M. Shirazee and Sons and the person or persons for the time being constituted the same shall be the Secretaries of the Company upon such terms as to remuneration and period of employment as agreed to between the Company and the said Firm."
5. That Sub-Clause (e) Article 84 be deleted and the following be substituted in its place:—
"To invest the reserve funds of the Company from time to time in such public securities of or authorised or guaranteed by the Government as may be determined by the Board."
6. That in Article 95 the following words be added:—
"By a resolution to be passed by 3ths of the Director of the Company for the time being."

Should the resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened on the 28th January, 1914.

The draft agreement above referred to between the Company and Messrs. M. M. Shirazee and Sons shall be open to inspection by any shareholder at the office of the Company 14 days before the date of that meeting.

By order of the Board,
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.
Bombay,
Dated 16th December, 1913. 1133

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and dabby? Scott's Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL GOLD ORNAMENTS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS SET WITH DIAMONDS PEARLS AND RUBIES, AND SILVER WARE OF KUTCH, MADRAS, AND BANGALORE, OF VERY SUPERIOR AND FINEST DESIGNS, GODREJ AND ENGLISH IRON SAFES, AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Vithaldas Dharamsey, traded as G. Mehta and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Shop situate at Baria Building, Pydhoni, the following ornaments, etc.

Gold ornaments such as bracelets, pendants, ear-rings, buttons set with diamonds and rubies. Brooches set with pokhraj, bracelets set with pearls, and diamonds, Gold and diamond bracelets (specially made to order), neck chains, and silverware of Bangalore, Madras and Cutch, such as engraved cups, saucers, bowls, tumblers, cigarette boxes, hair brushes photo frames, and other miscellaneous articles worth for presentations.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery taken on the next day.

N.B.—All the furniture of the shop consisting of show-cases etc., are specially made to order and are of best pattern. Also the safes are of the best make, and we recommend the public to pay a visit for inspection.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st December, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

FLORETTE AND PATAPON.
The Great French Comedy
Otherwise known
AS
"CUPID WORKS OVERTIME"
An Immediate Success.

Full of Sparkling Humour.

1½ HOUR'S LAUGH.

Greatest Picture Comedy Produced.

Don't miss it.

NEW YEAR'S EVE
December 31st.
30 : Prizes : 30
At Special
Children's Matinee
at 5 p. m.

NEW YEAR DAY
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
AT 6-30 p. m.

When 3 Gold and Silver Watches wil be given away.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Christmas Holiday
Special Season
Special Season
Picture Show
Picture Show.

Only for seven days more

All nights including Sundays.

3 Shows

6-15 to 7-30 P. M. — 7-45 to 9 P. M. — 10 to 11-15

To-night, To-morrow and the nights following

Famous Battles of Napoleon

Excitement is roused to the highest pitch by this Marvellous War Film. Wonderful Scenes of Battle that are overpoweringly realistic and create the utmost amazement in the beholder. Taken on the actual Battlefields and executed by the largest concourse of military people ever seen on a Battlefield.....3,660 ft.

Besides this famous subject, there will be shown other subjects which are instructive, amusing and funny.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. **2** Stalls, Re. **1**; Dress Circle, Re. **1**; Balcony, Annas **8**; and Gallery Annas **4**. Children half price. Soldiers in uniform half price to Balcony only.

Tram cars available at Girgaum and Charni Road Corners; also Taxi Autos, and Victorias available at the doors of the theatre at close of the shows.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

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31 DECEMBER 1913

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ITATION.

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ATOLIA.

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PLE, Dec. 29.
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Ambassadors of
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EY'S NOTE.

GRAM.)
DON, Dec. 29.
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ERLIN, Dec. 29.
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Albania till the 14th

N ARMY.

SERVISTS—A PER-
EATURE.

TELEGRAM.)
ERSBURG, Dec. 29.
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s in 1912, during the
ound so useful, notably
bility of having a num-
in the ranks during the
ecruits who are enrolled
it has been decided to
a permanent institution.
he army from November
prevented.

AN CRISIS.

ISER GUARDING.

ATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Dec. 29.
ncaster has landed ma-
ts in British Honduras
Mexicans from crossing
gun-running.

UEL TO WATER FAMINE IN MONTREAL.

MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE BY FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MONTREAL, Dec. 30.

The fears of a fire as the result of the water famine have been realised.

A fire broke out and spread rapidly from block to block, destroying twenty buildings before it was controlled. The hose was carried a mile to St. Lawrence, and then only a feeble stream was obtained. The damage is estimated at a million dollars.

LOHANA CONFERENCE.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Dec. 30.

Chinabhoy Pairaj, president-elect rd Lohana Conference arrived 200 Bombay, Gujarat, and Ka- pecial train from

RESS.

NOT ARRIVED.

TELEGRAM.)
ELBOURNE, Dec. 30.
age from the steamer ashore in the Gulf of re fifteen feet of water ter is gaining rapidly. ve not arrived.
SYDNEY, Dec. 30.
asman is safe. She is apanese liner and is ex- at.

EEN DOWAGER

CHURCHMEN AT VARIANCE.

SEQUEL TO MISSIONARIES' COMMUNION SERVICE.

A THREATENED SPLIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.

A controversy between the High Church and Low Church parties, arising out of a conference of Anglican and Nonconformist missionaries at Kikuyu in East Africa, last June, is attracting much attention.

The aim of the conference was to secure greater unity in missionary activity, based on their common tenets, with mutual admission to administration of sacraments and establishment of a united native Church, thus opposing united Protestantism to united Roman Catholicism and united Mohammedanism.

At the close of the conference a united Communion Service was held, at which the Bishop of Mombasa officiated and the Bishop of Uganda assisted. The Bishop of Zanzibar subsequently brought charges against these two Bishops practically amounting to heresy.

HIGH CHURCH VIEW.

The Bishop of Oxford, voicing the High Church view, declares that open Communion is totally subversive of Catholic order and doctrine, and is intolerable in the sense that they would not continue in a fellowship which would tolerate recurrence of such incidents. He doubts whether the cohesion of the Church of England was ever more seriously threatened.

On the other hand, the Bishop of Durham has declared his willingness to stand side by side with the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa if they are persecuted.

Many other prominent Churchmen have similarly made declarations on one side or the other.

The Bishop of London, in a sermon on Sunday, said unless the dispute were firmly yet delicately handled it might split the Church into pieces.

PRIMATE FAVOURS A COMPROMISE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has hitherto not taken action, but it is expected that he will favour some form of compromise.

In his Christmas sermon he earnestly appealed to the Churchmen to find a right and peaceable solution of the anxious questions before them, taking a broad view.

The newspapers, while fully appreciating the excellence of the motives of the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda, do not conceal the magnitude of the issue raised.

The "Standard" says wherever European missionaries are fighting paganism and endeavouring to gain converts from Buddhism and other faiths, differences which seem vital at Home are apt to appear unimportant besides the question of spreading the Gospel, hence the growing disposition to cooperation in Africa, China and India.

The "Standard" adds that probably a *via media* can be discovered as far as the mission field is concerned without greatly affecting the Church at Home.

AN APOSTOLIC ACT.

The "Daily Telegraph" thinks it deplorable that such a storm should have arisen over an act which is truly Apostolic.

The "Daily News" says there is no formula which will bridge the gulf between the two schools. It is an old problem which has often been eluded in the past, but cannot be eluded again.

PORT OF LONDON DOCK CONTRACTS.

PLACED WITH GERMAN FIRMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Port of London authority has placed contracts for three pairs of lock gates, a bascule bridge, a swing bridge, a dry dock and caisson, with two German firms, whose tenders were 20 per cent lower than the lowest British tenders.

LOSS BY SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.

The total losses due to suffragette outrages during the year are estimated at half a million.

RANGOON FIRE.

RS. 5,800 RAISED IN TWO DAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Dec. 30.

In connection with the fire of Sunday, subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 5,800 have been collected within two days for of the sufferers.

ANARCHY IN CHINA.

REIGN OF TERROR IN TALIFU.

SOLDIERS SHOOT OFFICERS.

LOYALISTS ROUT REBELS AND BURN LEADER TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING Dec. 29.

There has been a reign of terror in the Talifu district for a fortnight.

The garrison of the town revolted and shot their officers and declared in favour of Sun-Yat-Sen, proclaiming their independence. The soldiers then raided the place and many were killed and wounded, the former including a professor and several students, but all foreigners were protected. The mission chapel and schoolhouse were converted into hospitals. The situation prevailed for a fortnight when a small band of loyalists stormed and recaptured Talifu, afterwards burning the rebel leader to death.

Thousands are still looting the surrounding country but a strong force is *en route* to restore order.

AVIATION IN CAIRO.

LORD KITCHENER'S FLIGHT OVER HELIOPOLIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, Dec. 29.

The aviator, Vedrines has arrived here.

Lord Kitchener made a flight over the Heliopolis aerodrome to-day with the aviator, Olivier.

WORLD'S TOUR BY AEROPLANE.

VEDRINES' GREAT UNDERTAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 30.

Vedrines has telegraphed to the "Matin" confirming his intention to fly round the world via Asia Minor, India, Indo-China, East Indies and Australia. He will stay in Cairo for a fortnight.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN BARODA.

COL. IMPEY'S SPEECH.

(From a Correspondent.)
PATAN, Dec. 30.

Colonel Impey, Resident of Baroda, who is spending his Christmas in Patan, presided over the prize distribution gathering of the Patan School children this evening. The gathering included the principal citizens and officers.

Colonel Impey distributed the prizes. In his speech he expressed satisfaction at the marvellous progress of education in the Baroda Raj. He impressed upon teachers the necessity of forming the character of children and not simply teaching reading and writing. He concluded by complimenting the Gaekwar for his liberal educational policy for which the present and future generations would be eternally grateful.

MARATHA CONFERENCE.

LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NASIK, Dec. 30.

The Conference met again at 2 p.m. under the Presidency of Mr. Baker the Collector. The following were present:—Srimant Bhaurao Sahib Powar Dewas, Messrs. Denning and Bailey Assistant Collectors, Mr. Garret, Settlement Officer, Mr. Wetherdon Engineer, Mr. Edrus Huzur, Collector, Sardar Heblaker Garud Kirkire.

Lectures were given on agriculture and co-operation by Patil Patwardhan Kulkarini Gardu Govindrao Kale and Jadhav. Further donations were collected and the proceedings concluded amidst great enthusiasm, with three cheers for the King-Emperor.

MOSLEM LEAGUE COUNCIL.

IDEAL OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AND PRESS ACT.

At a meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League His Highness the Aga Khan, as President, asked the members to make suggestions about the alteration or otherwise in the constitution of the League. Nawab Fateh Ali Khan said the time had not come to adopt any ideal of self-government and held that the League should not have any such ideal but as the ideal of self-government had already been adopted by the League it was decided to drop this question without further discussion as the League could not go back upon its last year's resolution.

At the meeting of the Subjects Committee last night, draft resolutions to be placed before the League were considered and one relating to the Press Act was discussed at length. Some demand was made that a resolution be adopted asking for the repeal of the Act, but on the suggestion of the Aga Khan an amendment was accepted to the effect that the Press Act be altered in view of the judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins. It was also decided to raise about five lakhs of rupees to conduct the affairs of the League.

NEW TURKISH DREADNOUGHT.

MOST POWERFUL IN THE WORLD.

MENACE TO GREEK NAVAL SUPREMACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.

The purchase by Turkey of the dreadnought which was being built at Elswick for Brazil has caused considerable stir, as it is one of the most powerful in the world, and entirely alters the aspect of Turco-Greek naval rivalry, causing fears of a fresh conflict over the Aegean islands.

The price paid by Turkey is variously stated at between two and three millions. The first instalment has been paid with money borrowed in France.

PERSIAN REVENUE RETURNS.

SUBSTANTIAL CUSTOMS' INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TEHERAN, Dec. 30.

The Persian customs returns for the past eight months show an increase over the corresponding period of last year of 283,989 tomans in the North and 85,297 tomans in the South.

A decree has been issued announcing parliamentary elections in Teheran and environs within a month.

FOUR PER CENT. NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN.

UNDERWRITTEN AT 96.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.

The four per cent New South Wales loan of three millions is being underwritten at 96.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.

The death is announced of Dr. William Bacher, of Budapest.

Dr. William Bacher was the Director of the Rabbinical Seminary, and has been a Professor since 1877. His literary activity embraced the History of Persian Literature, the History of Hebrew Philology, the History of Biblical Exegesis among the Jews, the History of the Jewish Tradition and its Terminology etc. His "Opus Magnum" is Die Agada der Tannaiten: die Agada der palastinensischen Amoraeer: die Agada der Babylonischen Amoraeer (in seven volumes).

ALL INDIA SUDHI CONFERENCE.

TO RAISE STATUS OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Dec. 30.

The annual sessions of the All India Sudhi (purification) Conference were held on Tuesday evening, a large gathering of Hindus being present. Professor S. C. Shahani delivered the inaugural address in the course of which he explained the aims of the Sudhi Sabha, which were to raise the status of the depressed classes who were under the social ban of the higher castes and to take back into the fold of Hinduism after the ceremony of Pragaschit (purification), those who had become converts to other religions.

Sir Narainrao Chandavarker, the President, in his speech said that the work of enriching the despised classes with mental, moral and physical training would be enriching oneself with higher and nobler feelings bringing one nearer to God. The future of the country depended on the equal treatment of all classes.

Mr. Rambhujdutt Chowdhury in an eloquent address described the disabilities under which the depressed classes of the different Provinces suffer and said that the conversion of Meghs of the Punjab into the Islam faith was owing to the tyranny practised by high class Hindus to their low class brethren. He said that within the last two years, seventeen thousand untouchables were raised.

Resolutions were adopted advocating more systematic work, elevating the depressed classes and requesting Hindu religious bodies to accord to them that treatment at least which is accorded to them after they become converts to other faiths.

An influential committee was appointed, with Mr. Rambhujdutt Chowdhury as Secretary, to submit a memorial to the Viceroy praying for a separate pecuniary allottment for the encouragement and diffusion of free primary education of the depressed classes.

RANGOON DROWNING FATALITY

GUNNER HOARE'S BODY RECOVERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON

The body of Gunner Hoar pany, R.G.A., who was Syriam Port on Xmas eve evening, and buried with this evening in the fort

BIG BLAZE IN BOMBAY

THREE BUILDINGS DESTROYED

ESTIMATED DAMAGE LAKH AND A HALF.

Great excitement prevailed last night in the city, when it was known that a fire had broken out in a furniture shop in Mutton Street.

The outbreak occurred in Chore Bazaar which is one of the most densely populated localities in the city; and, as the flames spread with startling rapidity, grave apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the people living in the adjoining buildings.

Fortunately, however, there was no loss of life, though the outbreak resulted in the destruction of three buildings, the damage being estimated at about Rs. 1,50,000.

Shortly after 10-30 p.m. smoke was seen issuing from a furniture shop in a corrugated iron shed situated in Mutton Street. There were about a dozen other similar shops in the shed, to which the flames quickly spread, and the flames next caught the two buildings situated on the two sides of the shed. One of these houses was completely burnt down. From here the fire progressed towards the back portion of the row of buildings in Chimna Butcher Street which run parallel to houses in Mutton Street and which are divided only by a sweepers' lane The flames caught three buildings Chimna Butcher Street. These bu ings were partially burnt.

The shed in which the fire originated which was totally burnt down belong one Chan Kasai. One of the two adj buildings belonged to one Essaji Sa and was completely burnt down. Th adjoining building belonged to one N only the top floor of it ca the flames. The three ho Butcher Street which we ed belonged to Abdul Arsiwalla, Sakarwalla and tively.

All the fire engines qui the scene of the fire. The Bri chief officer Mr. Grenop s mediately and working splen the further progress of the under control at about mid water was continued to be p long after that.

The Commissioner Mr. S. M. Edw and Messrs. Griffiths and Harker, D Commissioners were also present a scene of the fire. The divisional p under their Superintendent Mr. Wal and Inspector O'Brien also quickly arri there and had a busy time keeping b the large number of people that had collected there. The Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, was also present.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Following are the present scores of the cricket match between Colombo and Rangoon:—

COLOMBO—1st innings.

Vidler, b Sinclair	0
Brown, c Cunningham, b Gray	24
Fawcett, b Cunningham	114
Crawford, c Forester, b Williams	41
Gilson	0
Williams	41
Horsfall, b Cunningham	1
Greswell, c Tennent, b Cunningham	8
Forbes, b Williams	7
Peterkin, b Cunningham	2
Rubie, not out	4
Extras	7
Total	249

BOWLING.

Cunningham, 4 for 75; Williams, 4 for 50; Gray, 1 for 54; Sinclair, 1 for 43.

RANGOON—2nd innings.

Tennent, b Vidler	12
Garnett, l-b-w, Greswell	24
Harper, b Greswell	51
Forrester, c Gilson, b Vidler	11
Gray, c and b Greswell	31
Stubbs, c Vidler, b Greswell	4
Sinclair, b Greswell	3
Shuttleworth, b Gilson	
Cunningham, not out	
Minet, c Horsfall, b Greswell	
Williams, c and b Vidler	0
Extras	11
Total	291

BOWLING.

Greswell, 6 for 119; Vidler, 3 for 97; Gilson 1 for 56.

COLOMBO—2nd Innings.

Crawford, c Garnett, b Gray	13
Vidler and Fawcett batting.	

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ENGLAND WINS SECOND TEST MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 30.

In the second test match England be rica by an innings and two South Africa made 231, M ing 56. Barnes took nine runs.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING.

THE REASON WHY

OUR BUSINESS EXPANDS AND OUR CUSTOMERS INCREASE IS OBVIOUS.

OUR STYLES are distinct from those produced by other houses—they possess individuality without being bizarre.

OUR MATERIALS have been chosen with a view to eliminating all but the best, with the result that our stock contains only the latest designs of the foremost woollen houses; many being limited to ourselves.

OUR SUCCESS is due largely to the foregoing facts, but to them must be added moderation of price, the skill of our staff, and attention to the individual tastes of our customers.

Lounge Suits, from Rs. 45.
Dress Suits ,, Rs. 75.
Frock Suits ,, Rs. 75.
Visiting Suits ,, Rs. 65.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	30,00,000
Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
April ,,	,,	24,77,000
,, ,,	,,	52,35,000
ember ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES:—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.
Manager:—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Assurance Co., Ltd

Head Office:-BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.

THE EAST AND WEST
INSURANCE CO., LD.
LIFE AND ACCIDENT.

For Life Rates, etc., apply to the Secretarie

ACCIDENT RATES:—
Yearly Re. 1-8-0 for Rs. 500
,, Rs. 2-8-0 for Rs. 1,000

BEST MEDIUM FOR ASSURANCE.
RICH AND POOR EQUALLY BENEFITED.

The requisite Deposit has been placed with the Government of India.

For further Information
Apply to—
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THE EAST AND WEST
INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
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Telegraphic address:—
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A CARD
MISS WALLER,
Scientific Masseuse of the echano-Therapeutic School of Massage, London, can be seen by appointment at Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, Hornby Road.
Facial Massage—a Speciality.
Private Telephone No. 2113.

E. K. PUNCH

The Ladies' Drink.
Unsurpassed for Purity.
A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite.
The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages.
Get a bottle to-day.
PRICE Rs. 1-6 bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar & Co.
OPPT. CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

MYSO-CHROME'S SEASON GIFTS.

Season Gifts Myso-Chrome Genuine,
Our Shooting Boots well worth a sovereign,
That's our price, no other pair,
Can give such comforts and long-wear.

* * * *

Begin the year, bright and new,
Buy a pair, mark days are few,
In Hornby Road, at Badri Mahal,
Myso-Chrome awaits your call, one and all.

* * * *

Farewell, ye, all our Worthy Patrons!
Youngsters, gentry and wise matrons!
Accept our thanks, You're good to us
During the past and courteous.

* * * *

To Myso-Chrome you've shown your favour,
You know it is the prize of Labour,
Of many a cultured man of fame,
Deserves your praise, Remember its name.

* * * *

Care not for flimsy things when past,
They appeared only to part so fast,
Lessons Good, yet, they have left,
Discern if good, and learn the thrift.

* * * *

Season's Greetings once more we say,
Gentle Ladies and men of Bombay,
Let New Year bring its blessing to all,
And let us thrive at Badri Mahal.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Steuart's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

A NEW FIAT CAR
ZERO O MODEL
AT A MODERATE PRICE

12-15 H. P. 4 Cylinder. Smart 4 Seated Torpedo Body replete with all the refinements and improvements of

1914

Available for Immediate Delivery.

Arrange for A TRIAL RUN WITH

The Sole Agents:

The Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE & APOLLO BUNDER
BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MANDLIK.—On Tuesday, 30th December, 1913, at 1-30 p.m., at her residence "The Hermitage," Pedder Road, Indirabai, beloved wife of Mr. Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik, aged 38. Deeply regretted by a very large circle of relations and friends. (English papers, please copy).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

New Year's Eve; Bank Holiday.

Bombay City Police Ball, Town Hall, 9-30.

Fancy Dress Masked Ball, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Devanha will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m., Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

THURSDAY, January 1.

New Year Day: Bank Holiday.

Proclamation Parade on the Maidan.

FRIDAY, January 2.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p. m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday Dec. 31, 1913.

MOSLEM IDEALS.

Recent happenings in London, the circumstances of which are doubtless still fresh in the public memory, have evoked a good deal of heated discussion and controversy both here and in England regarding the various questions which for some time past have been agitating the Mahomedan community in India. These questions, some of which are of vital political interest, were dealt with lucidly and comprehensively by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla in his presidential address at the sitting of the All-India Moslem League at Agra yesterday. There was no ambiguity in Sir Ibrahim's observations, nothing hesitating or halting, but he commented freely on many things in a broad survey of the entire political situation as it concerned the Mahomedan community. While his critics might not readily agree with some of his views, they must all admit that he spoke with sobriety and wisdom, evincing a grasp of his subject that reflects the highest credit on his sagacity, public spirit and patriotism. One of the most telling points in the speech was the passage in which he declared that the members of the Indian Civil Service were in reality the "Servants of India," and that they should work in co-operation with the Indian people for the promotion of the best interests of the country, not **merely on lines** whic might appear to them best, but on lines which might be regarded as best jointly by both. We know that officials in the past have not been always slow to impute motives to the policies or activities of Indian public bodies working for the public good, and we are fairly familiar with the fact that the Indian point of view has not always been treated by officials as a class with special courtesy. Sir Ibrahim appealed to this class to give credit where credit might be due, and uttered a solemn warning that mutual suspicion of officials and public men could only result in enhancing the growing difficulties of the situation. No fair-minded Englishman, will, we feel, deny to Indians a right to expect something more than mere toleration for their political ideals. Sir Ibrahim appealed for sympathy and co-operation, which have happily been such prominent features of the policy of Lord Hardinge's Government. It was this policy, Sir Ibrahim pointed out, which Lord Hardinge was trying to carry out in practice and which had so endeared him to the Indian people, and the President hoped that the lesson would be taken to heart by the official classes. Sir Ibrahim's references to the Balkan War and England's foreign policy are full of practical commonsense, and while he plainly said that the utterances of certain British Ministers regarding Turkey had led to a great deal of surprise and angry feeling against Europe that prevailed at one time among the Indian Moslems, he equally plainly declared that there was justification for assuming at one time that England's attitude towards their co-religionists was not of that helpful character which British traditions naturally had led them to expect. But there was nothing disloyal or sinister in the feeling, a fact which none but the mischievous or perverse could persist in denying.

We would particularly commend to the reader's attention the President's remarks on the South African question and the status of Indians in the Empire, the Press Act and the position of the non-official members of the Legislative Councils, on which subjects his views are practically the same as those of the Congress. These views show that the alliance between the League and the Congress is certain to give immense assistance to the solution of these important problems. But the most interesting portion of the address was that in which he made a confession of his political faith. The passage is well worth quoting:—

I think we should not be true to our Mother-land if we did not strive to attain a high standard of progress on democratic lines. I am one of those dreamers who firmly believe that given a sufficiently long spell of British rule in India, we are bound to become united as a nation in the real sense of the term. When that time arrives, (as it is sure to do), we shall have qualified to rule the country ourselves, and self-government will be absolutely assured to us. It will be the proudest day in the history of England when, having accepted the guardianship of a people over 300 millions in number, belonging to an alien race, divided into innumerable sects and creeds, it has guided their evolution and has successfully carried out a far-sighted policy enabling them to reach a pitch of consolidation and solidarity, making them perfectly qualified to govern themselves. . . . No country, such as India is, can remain for ever under foreign rule, however beneficent that rule may be, and though British rule is undoubtedly based on beneficence and righteousness, it cannot last for ever.

Sir Ibrahim took care to add that a comparatively early realisation of self-government depended wholly upon retaining in the land "the beneficent rule of the Crown of England," and that in attempting to accelerate their pace they should not retard their progress. Again, to those who pretend to see in the policy of the Moslem League something antagonistic to British rule, Sir Ibrahim gave the answer: "Our policy towards the British Government should be of unswerving loyalty and towards the Hindus one of brotherly love and regard," and that the two communities must be thoroughly united, the union being based on a genuine regard for each other and on a policy of give-and-take. He further took care to emphasise the fact that, though each community had its own communal difficulties to overcome, so far as general political questions affecting the whole of India were concerned, it was essential that all communities should unite and work together for the common benefit of all. Sir Ibrahim's allusion to the work and status of the London Branch of the League has naturally a peculiar interest at this time. The consensus of opinion appears to be that the future London League should be a Branch of the parent League which should work on the lines of policy laid down here, and though differences of opinion might be allowed and even welcomed, differences of principles would not be permitted. In conclusion repudiated t on the lo younger me community, was further any sane me nity in Indi movement o least tinge the foundati was "laid o and righteou of justice, a

PHO

Quite a re industrial an bay is the form, of the society or cl teeming with and professio tion or reun tion and adv lar and fasci In 1890, or siastic votarie ed what was Amateur Phot the presidents ton Gray, I.M well. A large enrolled in Bo of the Preside were held in Institute, and tion was celeb cessful exhibit Cowasji Hall largely attend of an evening the Society's successful ex bition to a c other, what p most useful the city was after a brief the Bombay Society was h still boasts of kind which w about the same Bombay associa ever heard of vately or throu it must be and, from the rative. On this wrong, and w to receive a c any rate be c India can boas graphic institu to keep the na civilized quarte various phases village homeste possess their C societies, and I reason, to the f ing instructive prehensible.

DAY

Khedive's Cousin in

H. H. Prince Y cousin of the Khed panied by Adil Bay arrived at Bombay steamer Cleopatra. on board the steame Bey, the Ottoman staff of the Consulate suf Kemal Pasha is has been on wild Soudan and East Afr Highness and his su Taj-Mahal Hotel and will be going for sho interior.

Sir E. Shackleton.

Sir Ernest Shacklet his plans for a fresh Antarctic, first went with the British Natio the command of Shackleton, as he the down on the way and a relief ship. After h from the "Discovery," a fresh expedition, which he his own expense, aided by his friends, and he started in the small wh Nimrod, from Lyttleton, New Zealand, on the 1st January, 1908, being towed by a steamer to the Antarctic Circle, in order to save coal. No casualty occurred during the whole expedition, special care having been taken to supply the best provisions, while abundant artificial light was secured by the use of acetylene gas.

Achievements of the Expedition.

The Nimrod left for the North on the 22nd of February and the scientific staff at once began the observations and collections which were kept to the end. The discovery of a considerable freshwater fauna and a poor but characteristic flora was an unexpected result. Apart from many minor excursions and surveys, the expedition performed three journeys of the first importance, each of them surpassing any previous land work in the Antarctic regions. The second achievement was the attainment of the S Magnetic Pole by Prof. Davi Douglas Mawson and Dr. Ma third and greatest achievement

las stud chairma Rev. Dr. 40 years Princ and a foremost problems. Dr. M evening of his life Scottish home, w place of pilgrimage t the College. Dr. Mil habit of sending an ar students of his College. is devoted to an expressi views on some of the p the attention of the Pub mission, particularly the taneous examinations. last Education Commis ment educationist, deserve careful consid public and the Service

Daily Mortality Return

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THE PRESS ACT.

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should be accepted as a basis to work upon, until such time as the general body of opinion may change in view of altered circumstances, greater experience, detection of flaws and drawbacks not foreseen, and similar causes. These decisions should then be reconsidered, and modified or altered as the then prevailing conditions may require. What appears to me of the utmost importance is that all discussions should be conducted on non-party and non-personal grounds, and people finding themselves in a minority should loyally accept the clearly ascertained decisions of the majority and sincerely co-operate in a spirit of military discipline in advancing the public cause on lines so laid down. Unless we are all prepared to work in furthering the cause of our community on these lines, I am afraid our progress will be retarded and very serious difficulties will continue to comfront us. May I appeal to you Gentlemen, and through you to the whole of the Moslem community in India, to work for our common interests in a spirit of broadminded toleration and sincere co-operation?

CAWNPORE SETTLEMENT.

You are all aware that for several months the Cawnpore Moslem question greatly exercised the minds of the Muslim community in India, and it must have been with feelings of relief that you noticed that it was happily solved by the far-sighted statesmanship of H. E. Lord Hardinge, our esteemed and popular Viceroy.

Lord Hardinge has shewn what cures sincere and fatherly sympathy, not in mere words of which we have had plenty in the past, but in actual practice, can easily accomplish. It has always been a marvel to me why the British officials in India do not make a studied attempt, by means of sympathy and consideration in practice, to win over the hearts of the people of this country. May I venture to tell them how ridiculously easy it is to succeed in this direction? One of the prominent characteristics of the Indian people is their highly developed sense of gratitude. In how many places, in times of stress and strain, have not the Indian people come to the rescue of Englishmen in the past, and in how many cases have they not gone to the length of sacrificing their own lives to protect the lives of Englishmen? If an attempt is seriously made by official India, as a religious duty, to try and see Indian problems from the Indian point of view, and if the official always keeps before his mind's eye that he is the servant of the people of India, he will capture the Indian imagination as nothing else will do. We shall not then hear the lamentations which are being constantly dinned into our ears, of the growing difficulties of the governance of this country. It is this policy, which Lord Hardinge has laid before him and which he is trying to carry out in practice, that has so endeared him to the Indian people. Will the lesson be taken to heart by the official world in India? If it is, they will not only smooth their own path but the path of those amongst the Indian public men who have been striving in the face of grave obstacles and impediments to make officials realize how potent the effects of sympathy and consideration are.

PLEA OF WEAKNESS.

But there is a class of croakers who have said before, and will say again, that it is all very well to talk about winning the hearts of the people; but what about British prestige? If Government are to surrender to every agitation started against official measures, the work of administration will become impossible and the British people under these circumstances may as well clear out of the country. It is this class of irresponsible people, though they may belong to the British race, which is largely responsible for any existing estrangement. It is people who imagine that the "mailed fist" is the best policy, who are really responsible for the increasing difficulties which confront the official world. Let us calmly and judiciously examine what this cry logically means. It can only mean that once an official has taken a decision, in most cases without consulting the views of responsible people amongst those who may be affected by such decision, and has got it ratified by Government on *ex parte* statements, it shall be irrevocable. If the decision proves distasteful to the people concerned, they have constitutionally two courses open to them (1) to petition Government, bringing to their notice how hurtful such decision is and to request a reconsideration of the question; (2) to continue the agitation by holding meetings, by getting interpellations put in the Legislative Councils, and by agitating in the press.

If the people affected confine themselves to the first remedy, the decision in most cases is adhered to on the ground that there was no real feeling against it amongst the people concerned.

If the agitation is carried on on the lines indicated in the second alternative, it is contended that the agitation was manufactured by a few discontented men, that they were unnecessarily exciting the people who are always supposed to be quite content to accept decisions emanating from Government sources. When this plea, however, is found untenable and the officials are obliged to recognise that the agitation is well-founded and calls for remedial measures, it is even then strongly urged that no change or alteration should be made, in view of the fact that such action would be regarded as weakness and that the prestige of the officials would receive a death blow. A strong effort is then made to adhere to the decision previously announced, the logical consequence of such a policy being that the decision once taken must be rigidly adhered to. May I enquire under these circumstances how should people act who desire reconsideration and amendment of the orders and decisions announced by the Authorities?

FOUNDATION OF BRITISH RULE.

I wonder whether those critics who periodically trot out the bugbear of weakness realize what that means. To my mind it can mean only one thing, namely, that the position of the British Government in India is founded on such flimsy bases that an act of tardy justice done to the people of India by the higher authorities as the result of strenuous representation against an executive order or decision, so seriously shakes the stability of the structure that a few such shocks would make the building totter and fall. Can the truth be further removed from this obvious inference? The foundation of British rule in India is laid on the bedrock of strength and righteousness, on its inherent sense of justice, and on fair-play. An act of justice, call it mercy if you like, under given circumstances, far from proving hurtful to the foundations of British rule in India to my mind has the effect of adding further buttresses to it if that was necessary, and draws from the depths of the people's hearts that feeling of gratitude and loyalty which is an asset of incalculable value to Imperial England. Has not this view been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt? The resolutions passed by Moslem representative bodies and associations all over India on the Viceroy's announcement at Cawnpur has clearly shewn how far-reaching in its effects His Excellency's policy has actually proved. No one demands that Government should forthwith yield to every agitation. All that we ask for is that our representations should be examined in a judicial spirit, and that when there is a good case for the amendment alteration or withdrawal of specific orders of the authorities, the necessary action should not be refused out of deference to that bugbear, loss of prestige, any one venture to contend that our demand is in any way unreasonable?

"PRESTIGE."

I will not take up much of your time in dealing with the other bogey, namely, prestige. How much good feeling has been sacrificed in the past by acting upon the imaginary advantages of this word? Even Mr. Montagu was obliged to deal with this bogey in the following pregnant words in the House of Commons:—

"Time was no doubt when it was a most important function of this House to see—that the theory of Government by prestige was not carried to excessive lengths in India. In the extreme of Government by prestige those who administer the country are I take it answerable only to their official superiors and no claim for redress by one of the ruled against one of the rulers can be admitted as a right. If for instance a member of the ruling race inflicts an injury upon a member of the governed race, no question will arise of punishing the former to redress the wrong of the latter. The only consideration will be whether prestige will be more impaired by punishing the offender and so admit imperfection in the governing caste or by not punishing him and so condoning the failure of that protection of the governed which is essential to efficient Government. This illustrates as I understand the matter—the prestige theory pressed to its logical conclusion. I do not say that it was so pressed in India, it has always been tempered by British character, British opinion and the British Parliament. Whatever reliance there was in our Government of India is now giving place to reliance upon even handed justice and strength, orderly and equitable administration but great of nonsense it talked still, so it seems to me, about prestgie. Call it if you will a useful asset in our relations between the British Government and the educated Indian public. Do not misunderstand me and this I say especially to those who may do me the honour of criticising outside these walls what I am now saying. I mean by prestige—the theory of Government that I have just described—the theory that produces irresponsibility and arrogance. I do not of course mean that reputation for firm and dignified administration which no Government can afford to disregard."

This speech was delivered in the House of Commons in 1911; while two years later, when H. E. the Viceroy has by an act of statesmanship calmed the lacerated feelings of the Muslim community in finding a reasonable solution of the Cawnpur Mosque difficulty, he is seriously charged by some of his own countrymen with having given a serious blow to the "blessed prestige." No further comment on such criticism of the Viceroy is called for beyond pointing out that this class of critics are so keenly solicitous of the "blessed prestige" that they feel it would be shaken by the public dancing of Miss Maud Allan in India!

FIRING UPON THE PEOPLE.

Following the wise suggestion made by H. E. the Viceroy when he visited Cawnpur and brought about a settlement of the question. I do not wish to say anything more in regard to this matter. There is, however, one aspect of the question which calls for a few remarks. I wish to invite your attention to the fact that under the existing law the power of firing upon the people under certain circumstances has been deliberately given to Government Officials and there have been several instances during the past few years when this power has been exercised, resulting in serious loss of life. No ordinary circumstances could possibly justify the use of firearms against the people. We have to remember that whatever the crowd in India, it is unarmed and its power of injuring the police and other people is very limited indeed. I would advocate that the Government of India should lay down as a standing order that an independent Commission of enquiry, on which the Indian element shall be amply represented, shall be appointed to institute an inquiry within a reasonable time after firing had taken place. This Commission should be authorised to take evidence and to report upon the circumstances under which the order to fire was given. The very fact that such a Commission would be appointed on each and every occasion when firing has to be resorted to will have a wholesome restraining effect upon the official charged by law with the responsibility of taking life, and it will create a feeling of confidence among the general public that careful and independent enquiry will be made after the exercise of such power. In Great Britain, in consequence of the greater development of democratic principle, firing is under serious control. During the recent Dublin riots, several members of the police were seriously injured to the extent of bing obliged to be taken to hospital. Be it remembered that the British people are not subject to the severe restrictions imposed under the Indian Arms Act, and many men amongst a British crowd may be actually armed. Even then firing is only resorted to after all alternatives have been absolutely exhausted.

INDIA'S CIVIL SERVANTS.

The administrative standard which Lord Hardinge has held before us in dealing with the Cawnpore question lends point to the innovation which Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for India, recently introduced. I refer to the idea of inviting all the young men who have chosen an Indian career to meet him at Whitehall and to address them weighty words of counsel and advice. I am inclined to think however that he might have well improved the occasion by impressing upon them on the eve of their entering into the Civil Service of India, the fundamental truth that they come out to this continent not to *rule* India but to "*serve*" India. The three letters of the alphabet I.C.S., which will remain attached to their names during the whole of their lives, and of which every civilian is justly proud, stand for *India's Civil Servants* and do not represent any form of *rule*. If the members of the Civil Service would but constantly bear in mind the uncontrovertible fact that they are the *Servants, of India*, and that they will, during the whole of the remainder of their lives, whether they are in active employ or in retirement, eat the salt of the people of India and that as Mr. Montagu recently stated in Parliament they must work in co-operation with the Indian people for the promotion of the best interests of this country, not merely on the lines which may appear to them best, but on the lines which may be regarded as best, jointly by both, the work of administering the country will be greatly simplified, the progress in India will be both rapid and smooth and the causes of estrangement and dissatisfaction will be up-rooted.

BALKAN WAR.

It must be with a feeling of relief that you will have seen the end of the Balkan War. Turkey has not been turned out bag and baggage from Europe. Though its European dominions have been curtailed it has still a strong footing on the Continent of Europe. Adrianople, round which a strong Muslem sentiment has concentrated, again flies the Turkish flag. Turkish reverses have this redeeming feature, that they brought to the surface the fact that however much Musalmans may be divided amongst themselves the religious sentiment of Muslem brotherhood is a living force throughout the entire Muslem world. Musalmans in different parts of the world have all proved their readiness to come forward in a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to stand by their co-religionists in their hour of trial and trouble. It is the living miracle of Islam that the sentiments of Islamic brotherhood are seated deep down in the hearts of the followers of our revered Prophet and that the lapse of centuries has in no way blunted the effects of his noble mission.

FOREIGN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

During the time of stress and strain charges were made against the Musalmans of India that they wanted to dictate the foreign policy of Great Britain, that they desired that England should go to war to protect the Moslem States in Europe and Asia. Can anything be further removed from the truth? The Indian Musalmans fully recognise the danger to England, with all its interests spread over the face of the whole world, to hint that she should thoughtlessly involve herself in a bloody war. It is doing the Moslems of India a grave injustice to suggest that they had the remotest notion of dictating what foreign policy England should pursue. And as a matter of fact they have never dreamt of doing so. All that they have urged—and I think they had ample justification in doing so—was that England as the sovereign power of millions of Musalman subjects should, out of regard for their sentiments, endeavour to see that Turkey obtained in the Councils of Europe, fair and just treatment. I do not think any one could venture to assert that the request, nay even the demand, that England should do its best in the Councils of Europe to ensure fair, just and equitable treatment to Turkey can possibly be regarded as being in any way unreasonable. It is because the utterances of responsible British Ministers appeared to them to indicate that England's sympathies were against the Turks that Indian Moslem feelings were naturally hurt and that they felt aggrieved. Can any fault be found with them under the circumstances?

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

I am appealing to you to exercise patience and restraint in criticism. In doing so I have not failed to realize how extremely difficult it is at times to exercise these virtues. The feeling of indignation and horror which has spread throughout this country in regard to the treatment meted out to our fellow countrymen and women in South Africa has led to the use of language which under the circumstances could hardly be controlled. But in the face of the grave provocation to Indian feelings and Indian sentiments I cannot help expressing my sense of deep gratification at the masterly pronouncement which H. E. the Viceroy made in Madras. I know that the expression of the sincere feeling of sympathy with the people of this country has laid him open to severe criticism in some quarters. It is a curious anomaly that these very critics, who never forget to preach to us Indians the doctrine of submitting to the views of the man on the spot, who never fail to resent interpellations and criticism in the House of Commons on the plea that men on the spot must be considered to understand the position best, that strictures levelled in England against Indian Officials should be treated with contempt as unknowing and ignorant, are the very persons who have come forward to condemn the views and the suggestions of the man on the spot occupying the highest executive position in this Continent. How far-reaching the effect for good which Lord Hardinge's speech at Madras has been instrumental in bringing about can only be known to the people in India. Lord Hardinge, whose great merit is to keep himself in close touch with the people of this land, who manages to secure first-hand information of the extent of the feeling of indignation and horror that had permeated this country, has done by this pronouncement the greatest service to the Crown of England. Well, gentlemen in spite of this criticism the Boer Government has been obliged to announce the appointment of a commission of enquiry. You all know the constitution of this Commission and the South African Indian opinion of the men chosen to sit upon it. Our demand was that the commission should be so constituted as to ensure not only that the men chosen in South Africa should be such as would command the confidence of the people but that the representatives of this country should find seats upon it. This has not been complied with and although the suggestion for such representation has been supported both by the official and non-official opinion in India, it has been ignored. Is it any wonder that the Indians feel under the circumstances that the enquiry will prove a whitewashing one and that the sore will remain unhealed?

POSITION OF INDIANS IN THE BRITISH

But the question t
is not merely the tr

countrymen are receiving at the hands of the South African Government. It cannot be narrowed down to the present residents in the South African Union. That question is undoubtedly emergent and requires to be dealt with forthwith, but the wider question can no longer be postponed but must now be faced and that question is "What is the position of the people of India in the British Empire." Australia is practically barred against us. Canada is contemplating legislation to prohibit Asiatic immigration. The attitude of South Africa is patent to you. The time is therefore ripe to ask whether we are common subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King, occupying identically the same position as the other subjects of His Majesty, or are we so in theory only?

RETALIATION.

Retaliation is a bad word but it has been freely used in this connection and I do not think any one would venture to assert that the use of the word is uncalled-for. Our esteemed citizen the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who has made the cause of the Indians in South Africa his own, considers that retaliation should be applied in the direction of a prohibition to all the South Africans from any employment under the Government of India and the restriction against the purchase of South African coal by the railways in India. I am afraid that retaliatory measures confined to these two things would hardly be successful in attaining the object we have at heart in enforcing the recognition of our rights of British citizenship by the Colonies of Great Britain. We will have to consider and devise means which while living perfectly constitutional, may prove really effective. The intellectual capacity of the Indians is not so meagre as to despair of finding such an effective remedy, but the time for such measures has yet to come. We have thankfully to remember that the Indian Officials are supporting our cause and that many Englishmen in South Africa appear to be in our favour. A majority of the powerful English press is sufficiently outspoken. We have therefore to wait for the final result of the present contretemps before concerting and pressing effective measures in this behalf. There is no Indian who does not regret the necessity of being obliged to start a war of retaliation against component parts of the mighty British Empire, but the fault entirely lies with the British Cabinet. If the British Cabinet is absolutely powerless to secure the rights of British citizenship to the Indian subjects of the Crown, the whole responsibility of the consequences which such a policy will lead to, will be on their heads. I need hardly tell them that the result of such a course from the Imperial standpoint will be deplorable.

WHO WON THE BOER WAR?

This leads me to ask a question which under existing conditions is of paramount importance. I should like to know who were the victors in the Boer War? Whether England came out victorious and succeeded in conquering the Boer republic or whether it was the Boers who successfully defeated Great Britain. If Great Britain was in reality the victorious party, it should not be powerless to enforce its wishes upon the Boers. But from recent pronouncements it seems obvious that the British Cabinet is in reality absolutely helpless in the mater. The plea put forward is that in self-governing Colonies, the British Government can merely use persuasion and nothing else. If this argument is carried to its logical conclusion, it means that any legislation affecting the people in South Africa by the Union Parliament shall be accepted irrespective of how it affects the different sections of the population.

We are told that it is an economic question which is at the root of the trouble. The Indians are thrifty; they can live more cheaply than the white settlers and they can successfully compete with them in trade and commerce. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest does not presumably apply to South Africa. When the Indians demand legislative and executive measures for the protection of India's economic and industrial interests, the same school which is preaching economic considerations, in British colonies trot out the principle of the survival of the fittest. They want to have it both ways. May I tell them such a policy can lead to no good?

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXEUTIVE.

The question of the separation of the judicial and executive functions has been so well threshed out throughout the country that I would not have referred to it here, but for the fact of the recent discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject. I do not wish to enter into the history of the question, as it is well-known to you. There is, however, one aspect of the discussion in the Imperial Council which requires to be brought out pro
ently. When the resolution on the su
was put to the vote, it was found that
Indian member, whether elected or no
ated, voted in favour of it. It is a me
able incident in the political progres
India that all the. different elements
stituting Indian representation unani
demanded that a beginning should for
be made in the direction of separatin
judicial and executive functions. The
tion was, of course, negatived by the
majority. Whatever the technical f
this resolution it raises constitutional
tions of far-reaching importance.

If the united voice of India exp
through their chosen representativ
powerless to secure a reform which has
this instance received the support of
high officials, the recent Council ref
can hardly be regarded as an appreci
advance on previous conditions or re
fresh legislation, but can repeal and an
existing laws. It is, therefore, right
the power of the majority should remai
the hands of Government. But a
lutely necessary that adequate safe-gu
should be provided against the arbitrary
exercise of such power.

NON-OFFICIAL "OPPOSITION."

It is not sufficiently recognised that t
non-official members of the Legisla
Councils in India occupy the positio
nd is the opposition

ed on Page 8.)

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

MOSLEMS IDEALS AND POLICY.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in the course of his presidential address, said:—

At a time like the present, when differences of opinion are strongly asserting themselves, and there is a general feeling that the Musalmans of India have politically reached the 'parting of the ways,' you will I am sure recognise how difficult is the position of your President. In all organizations such as ours, differences of opinion must prevail. It is the application of different minds to common problems and the full and free discussion of the various aspects of given questions which lead to the formation of matured decisions and advance public interest. Holding these views I am always anxious to welcome reasoned discussion of all questions affecting our progress and well-being—with this reservation, that after a decision has been reached, we should loyally accept it and zealously work on the lines so laid down. This policy does not necessarily mean that a decision once taken should be irrevocable. No policy in this democratic age can be laid down which should be regarded in the light of the laws of the Medes and Persians—unalterable and fixed for all time. The decision so taken

ahimtullah next delivered
presidential address which was punctuated with applause from its very begin
ning. He said:—

MOSLEM IDEALS AND POLICY.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

Parliament. I do not mean that they always support Government or that they work in the spirit of party. The career of the Indian members of the Legislative Councils indisputably proves that they have been actuated by a high sense of duty and patriotism and have proved most useful to Government in their legislative and other word. What I do mean is that it is their function to represent the public view and offer suggestions and criticism in regard to measures introduced by Government. They work practically on some basis akin to an "opposition." It is now recognised as an axiomatic truth that the efficiency of the Government largely depends upon a strong opposition. Any measures which would impair the efficiency of the opposition would unquestionably react on the efficiency of the administration. Such an opposition is represented by the non-official members in the Legislative Councils. There is, however, a fundamental difference between the "opposition" in Parliament and the opposition in India and I am sorry to find that this is not adequately realised by Government officials. The "opposition" must always occupy the same seats. They can never hope to exercise under present conditions the power and the patronage vesting in Government and the telling influence which directly results therefrom. In spite of this serious disability, men are found ready and willing to accept serious sacrifices in the public cause. They are ready to accept Government displeasure in the honest and conscientious discharge of their duties. Scrutinize the class of men who occupy seats on the Legislative Councils in India and you will observe what classes they are drawn from You will find amongst them men engaged in important trades and industries, in agriculture on an extensive scale, in professions in which they coin money. These men whose time is of the utmost value readily come forward at the call of duty to serve their country, without any hope of winning a position which will secure to them the power and the patronage inseparable from the Government office. Nay, they have frequently to face official displeasure. I feel strongly that it is necessary in the interests of good government that the authorities should make every endeavour to rally this class to themselves. Far from regarding them as critics and agitators it is best to hold them in esteem as men who are materially contributing towards the better administration of the country and who deserve all encouragement possible in their self-imposed task.

"THE PRESS ACT."

The remarks I have made on the question of the general position of the non-official members apply equally well to the liberty of the press. It is through non-official members of the Legislative Councils and through the responsible Indian press that Government stand to obtain direct information as regards the feelings and sentiments of the people. Just as full encouragement is needed to secure the best men to serve on the Legislative Councils, adequate liberty of expression is necessary for the Indian press. I have no sympathy with those newspapers which regard license as liberty and are habitually trangressing the bounds of liberal journalism. At the same time it is necessary that no undue restrictions should either be imposed, or, by any action of Government officials, should be teit to stand in the way of a full and free discussion of public matters. The only independent source from which Government can keep itself in daily touch with the feelings and sentiments prevailing in the different parts of Indian is through the Indians press. If the actual effect of any measure of Government leads to a condition under which Government are themselves deprived of this direct knowledge, it is harmful and mischievous in its results. I have been constrained to make these remarks because I am personally aware of the fact that the Press Act, with the wide powers it confers, is operating in directly discouraging even well-established and long-standing Indian newspapers from freely expressing their views. I think that time has come when the question regarding the operation of the Press Act should be carefully and judicially examined and the necessary measures applied in order to remove the disabilities now existing.

MOSLEM IDEALS AND POLICY.

Having touched thus briefly on current events I should like to say a few words in regard to the question of our policy and our ideals. I do so with considerable hesitation; but I am obliged to deal with it in view of the fact that during recent times such difference of opinion has manifested itself among the Mahomedans of India, and statements have appeared in the press to the effect that the League has been captured by the young hotheads of the community, that it is tottering and is on the verge of collapse, that leading men amongst us are abandoning the League either openly or secretly. It will strike any one that there must be something radically wrong with the machinery by which the Musalmans have organised themselves to promote their communal interests, if these statements were true.

MY POLITICAL FAITH.

Before I deal with this question, I should like to place before you my own faith and belief in regard to the political future of India. I do so with a view to removing the slightest chance of my attitude being misunderstood or misconstrued. Looking to the growth of political life in India during so short a period in the life of a Nation as the last 50 years, it must strike even a casual observer that the progress made by the country is phenomenal. With the liberal educational policy adopted by the British Government, we have been enabled to come in close contact with Western thought and culture and with the history of the rise and progress of democratic institutions in the West and their present ascendancy; and it is but natural that our [illegible] aroused and that we should be anxious to move steadily [illegible] I think we should [illegible] fatherland if we did not [illegible] high standard of progress [illegible] lines. I am one of those dreamers who firmly believe that given a sufficiently long spell of British rule in India, we are bound to become united as a nation in the real sense of the term. When that time arrives, (as it is sure to do,) we shall have qualified to rule the country ourselves, and self-government will be absolutely assured to us. It will be the proudest day in the history of England when, having accepted the guardianship of a people over 300 millions in number, belonging to an alien race, divided into innumerable sects and creeds, it has guided their evolution and has successfully carried out a far-sighted policy enabling them to reach a pitch of consolidation and solidarity, making them perfectly qualified to govern themselves. The debt of gratitude India owes to the Crown of England for the peace and order prevailing throughout the length and breadth of this vast Continent, the safety of life and property, the earnest and humanitarian policy for our welfare and advancement, the studious efforts to train and educate us to the highest standard possible, is nothing to what India will owe when the work for this country is completed and the heritage is handed over to the children of the soil. I have called myself a dreamer and you are welcome to regard me as such if you like, but this I will tell you that I have profound faith in the realization of my dream and it depends upon you to exert yourselves to fulfil the destiny which is inevitably yours. No country such as India is, can remain for ever under foreign rule however beneficient that rule may be, and though British rule is undoubtedly based on beneficence and righteousness, it can not last for ever.

India is our Mother-land, our proud heritage, and must in the end be handed over to us by our guardians. I regard the connection of England with India in the nature of guardianship over minor children. If I may apply the analogy I would say that the Hindoo and the Moslém are two brothers, sons of Mother Hind and in a state of minority and that Providence has chosen the British to be the guardians of the minors.

GRACIOUS MESSAGE OF THE KING.

The noble message which His Imperial Majesty delivered to you during his recent visit to India consists of three words "*Educate, Unite* and *Hope.*" Can any message be more preghant with far-reaching significance? Can better words be found in the English language to indicate to you in what direction your future lies? By the word "*Educate*" is meant not merely the passing of examinations. It is used in a broader sense and calls upon you to qualify yourselves for the noble destiny that awaits you. Your leaders during the past generation fully realized the significance of this word and they advised you to concentrate your attention on educating yourselves before everything else. Their advice to eschew politics at that stage was, as you will now recognise, highly wise. But for that concentration the Mussalman community would not have made that progress in education which we see all around us to-day. Involving the Mussalman community in political strife at that stage would not have been to their interest. They had lagged far behind in the race of education. Concentration on 'education' was essentially necessary. If the Moslem mind had been diverted into different channels, it would have proved highly detrimental to our cause. The community as a whole, following the wise guidance of their elders, devoted all their energies to educating themselves. The fruits which have resulted would not have been attained in any other way. I cannot conceive that the policy of abstaining from political life was meant to be permanent. It was clearly realized that when, as the result of concentrating attention on educational progress, the community had been raised to a sufficiently high standard, politics would come as a matter of course. How well that policy has succeeded, I need not tell such a representative gathering as I find assembled here to-day. Within the short period of six years since the date on which the Mussalma community organised themselves for political work, the progress made will be admitted on all hands to be highly gratifying. This is the result of concentration on education, which as you will observe is the first word of the gracious message of His Imperial Majesty. May I ask you whether this experience does not teach us that it is best to concentrate our attention and our energies upon the next word of the Royal message, namely '*Unite*'? You are aware that however much you may qualify yourselves by education and other means, you will have to unite yourselves in a common bond of Indian brotherhood before you can hope to reach any form of self-government. Having reached the necessary stage of union, there is nothing you cannot *hope* to obtain. There is nothing which will keep you out of your heritage. Let every Indian take to heart the gracious message of our King, in his own person and family, and try to live up to it. Every true son of India owes this debt to his country, to act on the principles enunciated, and the future, though far distant, may well be regarded as absolutely assured to you. Well, let me appeal to you and through you to all the people of India to work for your Mother-land on the lines indicated, and thus contribute to the ultimate fulfilment of the proud destiny which inevitably awaits you.

IDEALS.

Having explained at considerable length my political faith for the future of India you will easily understand that I cannot object to the ideals which have been adopted by the two leading political organizations of this country. The Congress ideal of self-government on Colonial lines has the advantage of being clear and definite. The League ideal of self-government suitable to India appears to me vague and indefinite. You must have had good reasons for adopting it but I cannot help remarking that I would have personally preferred something which was more definite and distinct. Whatever the ideal I should like to appeal to you to bear constantly in mind that nothing should be allowed to create a feeling of impatience, a desire to reach it by [illegible] tendency to excite the pas- [illegible] Nothing is more [illegible] hance the cause of India [illegible] disaffection. Far [illegible] pace towards the ulti- [illegible] the *goal*, it will un- doubtedly have the effect of setting the clock back.

We have recently heard a great deal about a divided feeling amongst the members of our community. It appears to me wholly unwise to fall out and be divided on a point which even in the opinion of the most enthusiastic amongst us will not be reached till after several decades of strenuous and united efforts. Whether the final consummation of our highest aspirations takes several decades or several scores of years or some centuries is in the womb of time. It largely depends, as I have already pointed out, upon ourselves. Why then waste our energies in fruitless discussions and dissensions upon the form of Government which we should strive to attain at the end of that indefinite period? When a sturdy union amongst all the conflicting elements prevailing in India of to-day is a condition precedent to any sound and steady progress, would it not be wise to devise means by which we may be able to concentrate our undivided attention on the problems of the day and by united exertions ensure steady and solid progress?

Everyone must recognise that no form of self-government is possible in India unless the two principal communities, the Hindoo and the Moslem, are closely and conscientiously united. What can be a nobler aim, a loftier goal than to endeavour to secure India united! Once we become sincerely and genuinely united, there is no force in the world which can keep us from our heritage; without such union the Indians will have to wait indefinitely for the realization of their fondest hopes. Instead of having differences and dissensions amongst ourselves at the present time on matters of remote realization, I would earnestly appeal to all true sons of India to concentrate all their energies, all their talents on the consummation of ensuring a united India. Then we might well leave the future to take care of itself, full of hope, and full of confidence. If the two sister-communities devote their energies and concentrate their efforts on the realization of such an ideal, in a spirit of reasoned compromise, all our difficulties will crumble away and India will rise phoenix-like from the ashes of discord and struggle to a fresh and robust life full of promise and full of hope.

MOSLEM POLICY.

The next question which I must deal with now is what should be the policy of the League as representing the Musalmans of India. The answer which I would give to the question is briefly this. Our policy towards the British Government should be one of unswerving loyalty and towards the Hindoos one of brotherly love and regard. I hold that the policy which should guide us should be that of the younger brother in a family towards his guardian and towards his elder brother. While fully maintaining his individuality and remaining keenly alive to his own needs and requirements, he should extend to his guardian his respectful homage and to his elder brother his brotherly affection and sincere regard. My advice to you to offer unswerving loyalty and respectful homage to your guardians does not mean blind or servile submission to all his mandates. Loyalty and homage are in no way inconsistent with representation and agitation. All the constitutional means which are open and available to you should be made use of, both freely and fully, to advance India in every direction, to promote the best interests of our community and to secure better administration by moderate and sober criticism of Government measures. It is unnecessary for me further to dilate upon this aspect of the question, as I am sure you clearly realize what your constitutional rights and privileges are. Make the best use of these, and notwithstanding all the discouragement you may meet with, persevere in your efforts and thereby make your full contribution towards the better administration of this country.

GROWTH OF YOUNGER BROTHER.

When I am advising you to extend brotherly affection and sincere regard towards the elder brother, I am not forgetting that you are entitled to reciprocity at his hands. The union of the two brothers cannot stand on a one-sided arrangement. I call the Hindoo the elder brother, and I am sure you will agree with me in the view that he occupies that position in the Indian family. He is senior in numbers, in education, in wealth and in many other ways. His obligations, therefore, under the Indian system of family life are necessarily greater. In order that there should be a sincere and genuine *entente* each brother must be prepared to discharge his relative duties towards the other in the right spirit. Let us first examine whether the Musalmans have endeavoured to discharge their obligations in the past towards the Hindoos. If we have not done so, we ought to be prepared to make amends and rectify our conduct. You are all aware that the birth of organised Muslim political life dates from the day on which a representative deputation from all the parts of India, headed by our acknowledged leader, His Highness Sir Aga Khan, waited upon H. E. Lord Minto, pressing on the attention of what I will continue to call the guardian, the claims of the younger brother to share directly by election in the representative institutions, in the country. This was the first sign that the growth of the younger brother had reached a stage when his needs and requirements were keenly felt, that the training which the guardian had provided for the children was having the same effect upon the younger child as it had had upon the elder one, that the flame of patriotism had been kindled in him also (I trust never to be extinguished thereafter), and therefore he solicited those opportunities for the service of the public which had been given earlier for the benefit of the family. It appears that our steady growth was as imperceptible to the guardian as it was to the elder brother. But we could no longer remain passive spectators of the progress taking place all round us, and we desired to share the burden and the responsibility of service to our country. We craved for a part of those opportunities which had been made available to the people of India, and which had been enjoyed by the elder brother during the period of our infancy. The guardian recognised the force of our just demands and signified his [illegible] were our legitimate [illegible] the elder brother re[illegible] our just rights is [illegible]

INTEREST

In view of the c[illegible] sisting between the two sister communities, I do not wish to dilate upon this point, but I cannot help remarking that the elder brother lost a splendid opportunity of winning the younger one, at an impressionable age, wholly towards himself, by failing to realize the far-reaching consequences of wise statesmanship at that psychological moment. There appears to me nothing wrong or unreasonable in the demand of the Moslem community, for those opportunities of serving the public directly by election which have been conceded to the people of this country. The Indian National Congress, which stands for the highest national sentiment in the country, has had to recognise the special representation of the Moslems on the "All India Congress Committee." It has also laid down as a part of its creed that, "in any representations which the Congress may make or in any demands which it may put forward for the larger association of the people of India with the administration of the country, the interest of minorities shall be duly safeguarded." May I enquire what difference there is in principle between duly safeguarding the interest of the minorities (and the Musalmans form the most important of such minorities) in the political rights and privileges which should be demanded in the future and those which have already been obtained? I cannot conceive that the demand of the Musalmans for adequate opportunities for representation on the public bodies in the country was in any way unreasonable or unjust or in any way militated against the ultimate realization of the brilliant destiny which awaits the people of this land. Wise statesmanship and sympathetic consideration of each other's needs and requirements are essentially necessary during the period of transition through which every country must pass before reaching its highest destiny. May I enquire whether the Muslim representatives on the Legislative Council have been in any way wanting in public spirit or independence, and whether they have not sincerely co-operated with the representatives of the other communities in promoting the best interests of the country? May I request our friends to consider what a tower of strength the association of Moslem representatives with the representatives of other communities furnishes in promoting the political cause of India? When both the representatives elected by the Hindoo majority and by the Musulmans on the communal basis jointly demand the political and economic progress of the country d they realize how difficult it would be the guardian to resist such an united demand?

I should like to call your attention in this connection to an extract from the able speech which Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, who afterwards became the Honourable Mr. Justice Tyabji, delivered in Madras as the first Mahomedan President of the Indian National Congress. He said:—

Gentlemen, it is undoubtedly true that each one of our Great Indian Communities has its own peculiar, social, moral, educational and even political difficulties to surmount, but so far as general political questions affecting the whole of India are concerned I for one am utterly at a loss to understand why Musalmans should not work shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-countrymen of other races and creeds for the common benefit all."

May I inquire whether we have not worked in the League on the broad principles laid down by a distinguished co-religionist of ours from the Presidential chair of the National Congress? Examine the resolutions which the League has passed from year to year and compare them with those passed by the Congress, and you will clearly observe that on all questions affecting the common interests of the people of India we have readily and sincerely co-operated. Idealists have, however, to remember that the Musalmans of India have their own "peculiar, social, moral, educational and political difficulties to surmount" and that they have, therefore, to maintain their organized associations and institutions. Remaining keenly alive to our own needs and requirements we have throughout the existence of the League extended a cordial hand of fellowship and co-operation to the sister communities, and I cannot give better advice than to ask you to continue this line of policy as the most foresighted and wise.

MOSLEM ATTITUDE.

Two years ago, finding that Hindoo and Moslem sentiment was becoming estranged and feeling that such a condition was detrimental to the well-being of the country, it was the Moslem community which took the initiative, and under the guidance of their recognised leader, H. H. Sir Aga Khan, went in the form of a special deputation from Nagpore, the seat of the annual Session of the Muslim League, to Allahabad, the seat of the annual meeting of the Indian National Congress, to meet representative Hindoos and to discuss means by which more cordial relations might be ensured. It was again the act of the younger brother, making a peace-offering to the elder, declaring in an unequivocal manner how keen and how anxious he was to reach a better understanding between the two. You are all aware that after an important discussion a representative Committee consisting of the leaders of both the communities was appointed for the purpose of discussing the points of disagreement and suggesting means and measures by which, in a spirit of reasoned compromise, more cordial relations might be brought about. Two years have passed since the date this Committee was appointed and it is to be regretted that not a single meeting has yet been held. Whatever may be the cause for this long delay in meeting for such a laudable object, it cannot be gainsaid that we have been always anxious to discharge our obligations towards the elder brother in the right spirit. It is a matter of regret that such a splendid opportunity has not yet been utilised. If there are any reasons which make it difficult to get this Committee together, I would ask you to appoint another committee for the same purpose. I make this suggestion because I feel strongly that in the interests of India as a whole and those of each of the sister communities, it is pre-eminently desirable, that representative men chosen by each should meet from time to time and discuss points about which any disagreement or feeling may exist. Believe me, gentlemen, if a friendly discussion between the recognised leaders of both the communities takes place periodically, it will clear the atmosphere and bring them both much nearer together.

I have briefly indicated how anxious we have been to discharge our obligations towards the elder brother, and we shall always be ready to carefully consider any points on which he may feel that we have failed to do so[illegible] points, I trust [illegible] communicated to [illegible] that they will re[illegible] I have already [illegible] relations between [illegible] one-sided arrange[illegible] entitled to ask t[illegible] indulge in a litt[illegible] for his own gu[illegible] charged his obvi[illegible] the Moslem. I a[illegible] interested to lea[illegible] this has been do[illegible] standing between [illegible] necessary that t[illegible] already made, [illegible] representative [illegible] acted upon, [illegible] meet periodica[illegible] affecting the [illegible] with the othe[illegible] far-reaching [illegible] from such a c[illegible] the matter on[illegible]

THE LE[illegible]

I am sure yo[illegible] sons which hav[illegible] concluding part[illegible] to the recent [illegible] will recognise [illegible] The Musalmans [illegible] for Syed Amir[illegible] period of nearl[illegible] yeomen service [illegible] great achieveme[illegible] his masterly e[illegible] Islam, his activ[illegible] tinguished lead[illegible] promoting our [illegible] few of the dire[illegible] ferred lasting [illegible] mans. On the [illegible] Wazir Hasan a[illegible] our foremost wo[illegible] lam. During th[illegible] of their careen[illegible] the shadow of [illegible] and their whole[illegible] lem cause. The[illegible] which they hav[illegible] the best interes[illegible] ed for them hig[illegible] been under the [illegible] nate if the diff[illegible] manifested the[illegible] have had any [illegible] like the present [illegible] the services of [illegible] Amir Ali, [illegible] head of our po[illegible] centre of the vas[illegible] value. I am [illegible] have learnt wit[illegible] gratification tha[illegible] our esteemed lea[illegible] the prevailing [illegible] come and that t[illegible] a united whole [illegible] and zealously fo[illegible] terests.

There is howev[illegible] with the recent [illegible] be emphatically [illegible] League must be r[illegible] Parent League, a[illegible] and must work [illegible] down in India. [illegible] be welcomed, but[illegible] cannot be allowed[illegible] are open to each [illegible] raise questions of [illegible] case the required [illegible] citly followed.

STOCK IN TR[illegible]

Gentlemen, you [illegible] at the criticism w[illegible] levelled against wh[illegible] cated young Musul[illegible] and disloyalty appe[illegible] trade of some cr[illegible] that there is not [illegible] loyalty or sedition [illegible] of India, whether [illegible] add that His Maje[illegible] in India are as th[illegible] ever they were befo[illegible] that the vivifying i[illegible] having upon them [illegible] had upon the sister [illegible] become politically a[illegible] ganized themselves [illegible] moting the best i[illegible] munity. They are a[illegible] constitutional mean[illegible] of the Indian people[illegible] be quoted in which [illegible] slightest degree bey[illegible] of constitutional ag[illegible] we not over-stepped[illegible] but I will unhesitati[illegible] half that nothing [illegible] our minds than to [illegible] or action which has[illegible] disloyalty or sedition[illegible] advantage of every op[illegible] would talk a little less of [illegible] and sedition.

In conclusion, I beg to tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for your indulgence in bearing with me for so much time. I am deeply touched by your kindness and consideration and beg to tender to you once again my sincere thanks for the high honour you have conferred upon me by inviting to preside at your deliberations.

At the conclusion of the Presidential address, a tremendous ovation was given to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and loud cheers were given on the call of Mr. Mahomed Ali. Loud cheers were also given when the President mentioned the services rendered to the country by Mr. Mahomed Ali and Syed Wazir Hassan.

The sitting adjourned till 2-30 p.m.

On the resumption of the sitting of the Moslem League in the afternoon the report of the Honorary Secretary of the League was taken as read.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The first resolution was next moved by His Highness the Aga Khan to the effect, that in view of the growing political needs of the Mahomedan community it was necessary to take steps to establish a permanent national fund. His Highness in a short speech strongly appealed for funds, the want of which considerably hampered the work of the League. Every political organisation and party in Europe and America had immense funds at their back and the absence of funds in the League was a national disgrace. If the league had to do any good work it must be self-supporting, otherwise it could not command self-respect. The

SIR HENRY [illegible] VISIT [illegible]

Sir Henry Cotton ha[illegible] hope to Mr. Mahomed A[illegible] to loose heart in the great [illegible] In the course of a long le[illegible] writes:—"On looking back ov[illegible] England you must realise tha[illegible] to obtain an interview with t[illegible] State was a matter of com[illegible] importance. Of course, it [illegible] better to have had an i[illegible] would have led to no res[illegible] value of your visit lies in [illegible] ing of the air in regard [illegible] Indian Moslems and in [illegible] you were able to estab[illegible] organisation in this [illegible] short space of time you [illegible] usual amount of impor[illegible] every reason to be sat[illegible] al effect it produced. [illegible] cute the campaign in [illegible] in subsequent year[illegible] renew it here."

The Secretary of [illegible] tenders in Englan[illegible] sleepers, which ind[illegible] steel sleeper is c[illegible] the "Englishman." [illegible] price of wooden sl[illegible] with alarming ra[illegible] enhanced prices t[illegible] difficulty in fulfil[illegible] sleepers.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

MAYFOWL AND KEMPION PULL OFF ANOTHER "DOUBLE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The attendance to-day was on a par with Cup Day. The weather was delightful and good fields went out in four out of the seven races. With the exception of the first two races well backed favourites rolled home. Mayfowl once more demonstrated what a good horse he is by winning the MacPherson Cup, after a tight finish with Valerius. Kempion carried 9-12 to victory in the good timing of 1.27. Only three races were won by the local stables, the remaining four being taken by Bombay.

PONY HANDICAP.—1 mile.

Mr. Burjorjee's ALICE, 8-10, Trenowetch. 1
Mr. Goculdass' BERYL, 9-0, Ruiz 2
Mr. Dass' SIDONIA, 8-2, Brown 3

Betting:—Evens Beryl, 2's Alice, 3's Sidonia.

Totes paid Rs. 34 for the win.

The Race:—Beryl led, opposite the distance Alice challenged and after a ding-dong finish won on the post by a head.

Time:—1 min. and 44½ secs.

HOLLY PLATE, Division I.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Lander's HARENE, 9-10, Hardy. 1
Dr. Bassler's EAGLE BIRD, 9-1, Ames. 2
Mr. Garda's MACANN, 8-7, Southall. 3

Also Ran:—Spook 8-13, Satellite 9-12, Master Advance 8-12.

Betting:—2's Eagle Bird and Macann, 4's Harene, Spook and Satellite, 10's the field.

Totes paid Rs. 62 for the win, and Rs. 18, 13 and 16 for places.

The Race:—After one false start, the field was despatched to an indifferent start. Harene jumped out in front of Eagle Bird and maintaining her position there won by 1¼ lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 2½ seconds.

INNOVATION HANDICAP, 6 furlongs:—

Mr. Goculdass' ARKANGELO, 10-4, Ruiz 1
Major Holden and Mr. Scott's LADY MARCHMINT, 8-9, Mr. Evers 2
Lala Raghubir Prasad's MESALLIANCE 6-10, Harrison 3

Also Ran:—Ruling Passion 8-0, Masonic 9-0, Nareh 8-10, Oriffamme 8-2, Naini 8-0, Box O' Toys 7-12, Spring Daisy 7-12, Maykenly 7-10, and Mac 7-3.

Bettings:—Evens Arkangelo, 5's 2 Masonic, 5's Lady Marchmint and Oriffamme, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 22 for the win, and Rs. 14, 27 and 37 for places.

The Race:—Nareh took the lead with Lady Marchmint close behind, then Arkangelo and Oriffamme, the rest in a bunch. After two furlongs, Nareh fell back. Opposite the distance Arkangelo challenged the leader and won by a head, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute and 16⅘ seconds.

CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.—9 furlongs.

Mr. R.R.S.'s KEMPION, 9-10, Brown. 1
Mr. Roy Chowdhury's JEMIMA, 8-10, Ames 2
Mr. Kelso's PAUL PRY 8-8, Sampson. 3

Also Ran:—Watch Tower 8-4, Ute 8-7, Chobham 8-1, Sotamme 8-1, Soulditne 7-13, St. Andrews 7-7, Refresher 7-6, Sugar Loaf 7-4, Monaleen 7-2, and Canberra 6-9.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Kempion, 6's Refresher and Jemima, 8's Watch Tower and Ute, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 19 for the win, Rs. 14, 39 and 64 for places.

The Race:—Ute and Soulditne led together with Kempion third, then after a gap Jemima at the head of the rest of the field. Near the zeerut opening the leaders fell back leaving Kempion to win easily by 2½ lengths, a neck between second and third.

Time:—1 minute and 27 seconds.

MACPHERSON CUP.—1 mile and 6 furlongs and 132 yards.

Mr. R.R.S.'s MAYFOWL, 8-9, Brown. 1
Mr. Gussy's VALERIUS, 8-0, Ferguson. 2
Mr. Goculdas' MATCHLOCK, 7-10, Hoyt 3

Also Ran:—Vancouver 7-0.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Mayfowl, 7's Valerius, 5's Matchlock, 10's Vancouver.

Totes paid Rs. 14 for win, Rs. 11 and 22 for places.

The Race:—Valerius led up to the three furlongs post with Mayfowl second, the other two locked together. Then Mayfowl challenged the leader. A ding-dong finish the rest of the journey ended in a win for Mayfowl by a neck, one length between second and third.

Time:—3 minutes and 17 seconds.

HOLLY PLATE, Division II.—5 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FIRST LOVE, 9-1, Ames 1
Mr. Nelson's SILVER BEACON, 8-2, Brown 2
Mr. Galstaun's WINCEY, 8-9, Ferguson. 3

Also Ran:—Up Guards 9-11, Aqueduct 9-12, King Avondale 9-3, Forget-me-Not 9-3, and Sundee 8-12.

Betting:—5 to 4 First Love, 4's Wincey and Silver Beacon, 5's Up Guards, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 24 for the win, Rs. 12, 13 and 18 for places.

The Race:—First Love led from start to finish, winning by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute and 2⅘ seconds.

NEW YEAR PLATE.—1½ miles.

Mr. Goculdas' DOUBLE CHIN, Hoyt. 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's BUSY DAME, 7-9, Smyth 2
Mr. G. Stagan's SCOTCH PLAID, 7-5, Crowe 3

Also Ran:—Whim 8-4, Miss Santoi 7-10, Witch 7-5, Little Scot 7-4, and Jondoil 7-0.

Betting:—Evens Double Chin, 2's Busy Dame, 7 to 2 Whim, 4's Little Scot, longer prices the rest.

The Race:—Whim led for the first six furlongs, then Busy Dame went to the front. In the straight a good race ensued between Double Chin and Busy Dame, the former winning.

BOXING.

CARPENTIER BEATS BR. WELLS.

THE £4,000 CONTEST.

FINISHED IN SEVENTY-THREE SECONDS.

Georges Carpentier, the handsome French boy of 19, made a pleasant and highly-successful debut, so far as concerns himself and his friends, at the National Sporting Club on the night of Dec. 8, says the "Sportsman," when he put out Bombardier Wells in the short space of 73 seconds. Incidentally, Carpentier took the nice little sum of £2,200 for his share of the proceedings, while the man who paid fifteen guineas for his seat did so at the rate of a little over four shillings per second for what he saw—that is, of the chief event of the evening. Having said this much, it will be readily understood how little there is to write about in respect to this great (?) battle between the champion of Europe and the champion of Great Britain. The history of the set-to can be told in a very few words. Carpentier, evidently trained to the hour, took the ring brimful of confidence. He was gloved and ready for the contest in three minutes, while it took Wells the best part of a quarter of an hour to get prepared for the fray. The big man looked well enough, and when the two stood up he fairly towered over his opponent; indeed, it looked more like a man and boy fight when they shaped for the first and only round to which the onlookers were treated. Lithe and supple, and adopting no orthodox style, Carpentier was on his man like a flash. Wells shot out his long left, but the Frenchman with superior speed and foot-work, was under his guard in a twinkling, making for the spot he had found with such success at Ghent last summer. Wells winced at the first blow he received, a right in the ribs, and his reply to the onslaught of his opponent was at once weak and feeble. As a matter of fact, the Bombardier only landed one decent blow on Carpentier, a left-hander on the neck. Ignoring this, the Frenchman got close in, just where he desired to be, and after putting a left on the face he hit Wells three times with all his power on the short ribs, and Wells crumpled up a beaten man after the two had been on their feet but sixty-three seconds. In the little time the two were in opposition Carpentier proved himself not only a much improved boxer, but a man with a hit twice the power of what he showed us when he fought here a while back, first at Earl's Court and later at the King's Hall, London-rd. He commenced as though he had nothing to do but knock his opponent out off-hand, while Wells was just what his detractors predicted, a big-framed man, with no capacity to take punishment. That the Bombardier has a weak spot his friends now admit. It was said he had got stronger and harder, but this must have been given more in sympathy than anything else. He was taken to his corner like a man suffering from a serious injury, and with a pained look on his face. Carpentier crossed to shake hands with his fallen opponent, and after peering anxiously over the shoulders of the beaten man's seconds he gave way to his feelings, and swinging his arms about joined in the wild cheering of his many countrymen present. Then Wells, recovering took the middle of the square and made a speech, in which all that could be heard from the Press seats was that he had done his best. So ended the great glove contest, which beside being a terrible failure in the ring must be a sad fiasco for the purchasers of the pictures.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

In view of the sensational bout contested by Carpentier and Wells in Belgium some little time ago, and all that has been written of the return encounter, it is hardly necessary to say that a best on record, so far as crowds go, was easily made last night. And this, too, in face of the fact that the lowest price for a seat was five guineas. The "house" was practically sold out last week, and quite a goodly number who had neglected to "book early" were only too pleased to pay the lowest price to stand. Carpentier and Wells caught on as drawing cards as no boxers had previously done at the old club at Covent Garden. At Ghent last summer the young Frenchman defeated his opponent of last night in the fourth round of a very remarkable match. Wells had his man down for nine seconds in the very first round, only to be beaten himself half-way through the fourth. Visitors from the Old Country to Belgium on that particular occasion were very few, and the desire to "see for themselves" may have had much to do with the very great amount of interest taken in the match of yesterday. Wells had atoned in some measure for his shortcomings by beating Packy Mahony, of Cork, the veteran, Pat O'Keefe, and his old opponent, Gunner Moir, not high-flyers, it is true, but still by no means bad trial tackle. Add to the that his friends were strongly of opinion that if he did not actually throw the first fight away, he should have won, and would, given a second chance, easily do so, and the support accorded the Englishman can be understood. Then there was the engaging personality of his opponent, who had already created a highly favourable impression in England, to say nothing of the fact that the bout was of quite an International character, a contest between the champions of Great Britain and Europe. Everything saving clean records and proved superlative skill combined to make the match of yesterday very attractive, and such it proved to be, for it is safe to say the theatre at the N.S.C. has never held a so thoroughly representative gathering of sportsmen as it did last night. Lovers of boxing came from all over the country, while men of note, many seldom seen at the ringside, were present, anxious to see the boy champion from the Continent in opposition to the tall Bombardier. Of records and defeats they took no stock. It was enough that Carpentier was the best in his own country and Wells the chief of Great Britain. Wells was going to wipe out a defeat that he and his friends vowed should never have overtaken him, and a couple of thousand, which included some of the highest in the land, attended to see how he did it. Old-timers who would have put the two boxers down as dear at "monkey" were on hand, all the same, to see them do battle for the largest sum ever staked in this country, while the result was awaited in every part of the globe where the game is followed.

Carpentier crossed from his training quarters on Monday, and Wells, after creating a mild sensation by being a passenger in a motor-car that collided with another near Selsey arrived in London. One wonders why on the eve of so important an event in his career a Bombardier should have run such a risk.

Being a catch-weight match there was no weighing in which must have been forgotten by many as so dense was the crowd in Covent Garden during the afternoon. At the clubs there was some little betting, puzzling at times, whereas in one quarter Wells was favourite at 100 to 80, elsewhere slight odds were laid on the Frenchman. Mr. Bettinson had two other events in his bill for the night—a ten-round contest between the Royal Marines, and Louis Verger, of Paris, and an exhibition of old-time fighting by Jack Curson and Billy Ross.

Long before the time fixed for the commencement the Club was almost full, and ticket-holders filed steadily to their seats. Lord Lonsdale, the President, made his way to the ring-side just after nine o'clock, and was long cheered when recognised, while Mr. P. Angle, the referee, also received a great ovation. M. Maitrot, judge for Carpentier, and Mr. J. H. Douglas, the other judge, shook hands cordially, and by a quarter past nine nearly every seat was occupied.

Sharp to time, five minutes to ten to be exact, Carpenter took the ring, to the cheers of the whole house. The French boy was clad in a long dressing gown, and directly he had taken his chair Lord Lonsdale mounted the stage and shook him warmly by the hand. Then Wells ducked under the ropes, and the men crossed to the middle of the square and greeted each other heartily. Wells critically examined the bandages of the visitor, but raised no objection, and Lord Lonsdale having given Wells a similar grip also, Mr. Bettinson, in in a brief speech, explained the conditions, of the match and asked for strict order and

Photo by Taylor and Co.

Miss Krishnabai Bhau Thakur, the first Hindu Lady in Western India to pass the M.A. Examination of the Bombay University.

silence. The officials were next announced Referee, Mr. B. J. Angle; and judges, Mr. J. H. Douglas and M. Maitrot; with time-keeper, Mr. Zerega. Wells had his bandages to fix, and while these were being put on and the gloves adjusted, Mr. Angle crossed to the Frenchman's corner and spoke to him for fully a minute. Carpentier was all gaiety and confidence, and chatted freely with his seconds, while Wells looked round the ring and nodded to acquaintances that met his eye. The Englishman was some time in getting gloved, and Carpentier the while stood upright in his corner for the best part of ten minutes, stretching himself and gazing pleasantly at the mass of faces and shirt-front that met his view. He declined to take the favour of his chair, and with a towel hung over his shoulders turned his head now and again to the corner of his opponent as much as to say "Arn't you ready?" During the wait odds of 6 to 4 on Wells were offered, and then, in reply to the order of Mr. Angle, "all this army off the stage," meaning the seconds, the two stood up for the first round. The affair was over ere it had well started, as will be gleaned by the foregoing remarks.

WELLS v. CARPENTIER.

The Frenchman took the ring first, followed a few minutes later by Wells, the ovation to both being of the heartiest description. The preliminaries took a little time, especially for Wells, and after the men had been introduced they faced at ten minutes past ten by the club clock for

ROUND 1 AND THE LAST.

Carpentier at once rushed in close, and, forcing the pace, led sharply at the body. Wells pushed the Frenchman away, and for a few second the exchanges were at long range. Wells landed lightly on the shoulder but Carpentier slung a right to the neck, followed by a left hook, which barked the bridge of the Englishman's nose. Carpentier was after his rival immediately, and, getting Wells in a corner, drove left and right with a stinging effect right under the heart. Wells sank to his knees and gradually rolled over. Carpentier stood right away as the seconds were counted out, and at the call of ten rushed across the ring to assist in helping the hopelessly beaten Wells to his corner. Wells was obviously in great pain. The contest lasted 1min. 13sec.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A SHARP RUN

The meet yesterday was at Chackla, and either the wet morning, or the long walk out to Chackla, was responsible for a very small attendance, only about 30 turning out.

The walk out showed the trees and grass to be very damp and a heavy mist was still hanging over the country, and the temperature was far higher than last week.

Taking the pack off to draw it was not long before a jack was set afoot, and in spite of Chackla being off the line of the Mango Tope, this jack had no doubt of where his goal was to be from the time he set off.

Crossing the Andheri Road, he gave us a little stretch of good going, until he got to the base of the Mango Tope up which he made his way without more adoe. A long time might have been spent here without any success in pushing him out, and the Master elected to move away and try for another jack.

Returning over the Andheri Road the Master led the pack beyond Sahar Hill, when in comparatively open ground the pack suddenly got the line of a jack, and raced away towards the hills at a fine pace. A straight necked jack he was too, and led the pack over the nullah and away towards the breakwater. They are a fine strong set of jacks which patronize Sahar Hill, and he was if anything faster than the last two put up from there.

He drove straight on across the Vihar Road, and gaining the trees beyond the hounds turned for Jack Symons Hill. Following him through the trees was a damp proceeding, especially felt when at a standstill waiting for the pack to push him down from the hill. Although there seemed plenty of scent, the pack could not get him to break, and it would have been of little avail if they had, for a short distance beyond was the spot where the two jacks were lost on Sunday. In fact to do anything in this part of the country as it is at present, would need long and tiring work for the hounds. Then there is always the time limit set by the morning sun and the necessity of getting back early on Tuesdays.

CRICKET.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 29.

To-day's cricket was played in dull weather. The scores stand as follows:—England 403 (Rhodes 152, Mead 102); South Africa 177 for 4 wickets (Nourse 52 not out).

MISS MAUD ALLAN QUITE RECOVERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Miss Maud Allan arrived in Calcutta on Sunday morning from Darjeeling where she witnessed some Tibetan dancers' dance, and studied their religious dancing. Her first rehearsal took place yesterday at which she showed that she had completely recovered from the injury to her ankle.

RECENT FRONTIER RAID.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PUBLICLY THANKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

Mr. J. H. Bill, Deputy Commissioner of Bannu has been publicly thanked by the Hindus of the Bannu District for taking strong action against Mahks and other tribal leaders in connection with the recent raid on Nar Tehlram. It is hoped such a strong action promptly taken will ensure good results.

ASSISTANT SURGEON'S TIMELY AID.

Letters published in the "Civil and Military Gazette," including one from Captain Twiss, state that Military Assistant Surgeon Bawa Sant Singh, attached to the Station Hospital, Peshawar, who was travelling on leave by train, which was raided at Jehangira road, did excellent work in attending to the wounded driver O'Brien and giving other medical help to the passengers.

GANG OF RIVER DACOITS.

PLUCKY CAPTURE BY LUCKNOW POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 30.

The Lucknow police made a plucky capture of a gang of river dacoits. They shadowed the boat and on reaching the bathing ghat near Chutter Manzil, ordered the boatman to land. The occupants jumped into the Gomtee and swam ashore. One dacoit rushed at a constable who secured him. The rest of the gang were captured after an exciting chase, only one escaping.

MOTOR-BUS MAGNATE IN CALCUTTA.

BUS SERVICE CONTEMPLATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The "Empire" is informed that Mr. Stewart A. Curzon, sole concessionaire of the London General Omnibus Company, and Managing Director of the Greater Omnibus Service Limited, England, and the General Omnibus Company of Russia, Japan and South Africa, is in Calcutta, and is completing the final arrangements for starting a company in affiliation with the London General Omnibus Company to run motor-buses in Calcutta. The cars utilised will be precisely the same as those now being used on the London streets, except, that they will be single-deckers.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

"UNITED INDIA."

MRS. BESANT'S LAST PUBLIC LECTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 30.

In her last public lecture before the Theosophical Convention Mrs. Besant spoke on the subject of "United India." She said that there were three stages of gradual evolution. The first stage was that of conception of the ideal by the type of a man who might be called a prophet. Then there was the stage of actuality when the politician had a place. She compared the early struggles of Italy with the modern political agitation in India. The most striking difference was, she said, in the fact that the former had its accompaniment in bloodshed and battle, while the modern struggle in India consisted of peaceful agitation. That peaceful growth of India had for its ultimate goal a place in the Imperial federation of the World Empire. In India political prophets had come into existence and there was a movement towards that unity. Lord Curzon really stimulated national unity in the matter of education. The Hindu University embodied the true type of educational institution for imparted religious instruction, wherein boys of all religions denominations would be taught to love each other then.

WANT OF POLITENESS ROOT OF INDIAN UNREST.

She laid stress on female education. She said that a common language was also necessary for the uplifting of this country. She did not underestimate in anyway the vernaculars but a common language for expressing political thought was necessary and English was predominantly fitted to serve as the common tongue. Social divisions should also be bridged. There should be perfect social equality between the rulers and the ruled. The outward ceremonial and official condescending courtesy was not enough. Want of polite treatment was at the root of Indian unrest.

EVIDENCE BEFORE SERVICES COMMISSION.

The recent evidence given before the Public Services Commission was doing incalculable mischief by creating racial antagonism. She asked the educated Indians on the other hand to remember that there should be a growth of a sense of responsibility in the part of those who were hankering after self-Government. She remarked that in order to make agitations successful the best method was to send out the best men of India to England for the Englishmen are essentially a liberty loving people. She exhorted the audience to develop knowledge self-control and character.

"MIGHT GO TO JAIL."

In conclusion she said that probably that was the last time she would speak to that audience as she might go to jail. She had suffered persecution for the last three years. She said she did not mind it in the least but what hurt her most was that she was persecuted by the very Indians for whom she had worked for the last twenty years.

SIR B. ROBERTSON.

SAILS FOR AFRICA ON NEW YEAR DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

Sir Benjamin Robertson will leave Nagpur by the mail on Wednesday the 31st. On the 1st January he will sail from Bombay by the Hardinge for Durban. He will be accompanied by Mr. S. H. Slater, I.C.S., of the Commerce and Industry Department as Secretary.

MR. GOKHALE UNABLE TO SEE HIM

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 30.

It is understood that Hon. Mr. Gokhale had intended going to Bombay on 1st January, to see Sir Benjamin Robertson before his departure for Durban, but the condition of his heart has grown markedly worse, and under doctor's orders he has been compelled to cancel the arrangement.

BAND AT ESPLANADE,

By kind permission of Col. W. B. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.):—

Popular Songs—"Festival Season" ... Williams.
Overture—"Hunyadi Laszlo" ..... Dom Brit.
Valse—"Love and Laughter" ..... Strauss.
Selection—"The Girl in the Train"...Leo Fall.
(a) Song—"Love came from Fairyland" ..... Jhanke.
(b) Serenade—"Birthday" ..... Landon.
—"Kaisermarsch" ... Wagner.
Piccolo Solo—"Chant du Rossignol" ... Filipowsky.
Collection (of)—"British Sea-songs"...Bundings.

A special meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association will be held in Calcutta on Monday, the 2nd March 1914, to consider the regulations for the interchange or rolling-stock and all Railways are being asked to furnish the Secretary of the Conference with particulars of any proposals for modification of the regulations which they may desire to make for the consideration of the Conference. At the last meeting of the Association held in Simla it was resolved that the existing regulations passed under Resolution No. 49 of the Conference of 1912, remain in force up to the 31st March 1915, and that in view of the great importance of arriving at interchange rules which will be acceptable to the requisite three-fourths majority, the additional meeting referred to above should be held.

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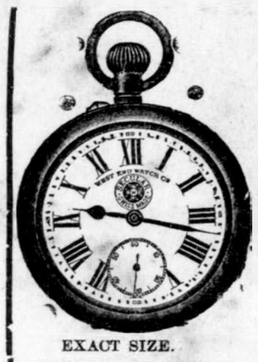
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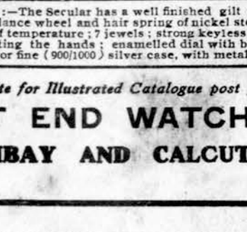

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KARACHI SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 29.

At the sitting of the Twenty-Sixth Indian National Social Conference after the President's speech several resolutions were passed.

The first resolution adapted was about the need for organized work all over the country. For this purpose, the Secretaries of the Conference were empowered to draft and widely circulate a scheme of work.

The next resolution referred to the education and elevation of womanhood.

Dr. J. T. Sunderland in supporting the resolution, said that he was in full sympathy with the views urged by the President that hand in hand with efforts for political and industrial advance must also come efforts for social betterment. He attended on a previous visit the meeting of the Indian National Congress at Poona and was very much impressed with many able address and felt profoundly in sympathy with all that was urged there. He thought the movement of social reform was also of immense importance to India and he was glad to see that political and social movements were but the right and left hands of a great movement of national regeneration. He thought the important work could be carried to effect if all races and creeds of India would join in the great movement to carry forward India in political directions to obtain greater liberties of the country and to carry forward the object for which the Congress stood. Equally important was the question of social reform and he would urge upon all to work towards national progress so that the effect may be quite permanent.

EDUCATED WOMEN BETTER MOTHERS.

In the matter of educating women he said he was at first very pessimistic about the results of higher education, but after carefully watching the effect of education on the women of his country he came to the conclusion that the effect was simply wonderful, and every one of his objections were without foundation. One of the things said concerning the education of women was that it made them masculine, unrefined and immodest. In reality very different was the case. They were better fitted for society, having better commands over their minds, more refined and more respected. He said the most welcome in their society in America were their educated women. Exceptions were very few. Education did not tend to anything bad with regard to motherhood. The best mothers were educated mothers. They wielded influence over their children by their large-mindedness due to education. How enlightening was it to have an educated woman as a wife. If educated she would become a real helpmate. That was what true education made. There was no question that educated women had proved to be best mothers.

The third resolution referred to widow remarriage, appealing, to the orthodox community not to throw obstacles in the way of widow remarriage, and urging upon social reformers the necessity to push forward the cause.

Babu Bhupundra Nath Basu moved a resolution on the fusion of castes among Hindus. This was necessary to bring about a solidarity of the Hindu race. The Conference also requested the Government to pass special legislation with a view to place beyond doubt the validity of marriages between Hindus of different castes. Mr. Basu referred to the Bill which he had introduced in the Supreme Council and said that after bitter experience he would be satisfied if the proposed measure were passed. It would not prejudice the religious practices of Hindus.

PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS.

The Conference next adopted a resolution on the protection of minor girls.

After expressing gratitude to the Government of India for introducing a measure for the better protection of minor girls, the Conference suggested the following alterations in the Bill:—The words "unlawful and immoral purpose" in clause 2 should read as "unlawful or immoral."; explanation 2 to clause 3 of the Bill should be "illicit sexual intercourse without lawful marriage"; a new clause should be added making the dedication of girls a criminal act punishable by law; a new clause should be added raising the age of consent from 12 to 16 as against all persons except husbands by lawful wedlock inasmuch as enlightened public opinion of the Indian community was in favour of reform.

The Conference also adopted resolutions, urging the elevation of the depressed classes, and the raising of the marriageable age of boys to twenty-five and of girls sixteen, and condemning unequal marriages, restrictons on foreign travel, the system of polygamy, the practice of employing nautch girls, the drink evil, extravagant marriage and other ceremonial expenditure, and big dowries.

The audience was very large in the evening and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in his closing speech expressed himself gratified at the enthusiastic manner in which the proceedings of the Conference were conducted.

ACCIDENT TO MUNICIPAL CONTRACTOR.

Kasa Amba, a Municipal contractor, was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, suffering from severe injuries on the head and was detained for treatment.

It appears that on Monday evening Kasa was lowering an empty tank at Sion from a trolley, when he was struck by one of the poles with which the tank was being lowered.

INDIA IN BRIEF.

The Financial Commissioner Burma, has been appointed Inspector-General of Registration under the Registration Act 1908.

The death took place at Simla suddenly on Saturday morning the 27th instant of Mr. Carey, Superintendent of the Annandale Gymkhana Club, Simla, and ex Sergeant-Major of N. 5 Mountain Battery, Juvogh.

A man by the name of Chian, a workman at Perambur Railway Workshops, who was wounded in the recent riot, died on Wednesday from the effects of a bullet wound on the left side of the thorax. An inquest on the body was held by Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, acting Deputy Commissioner of Police. The deceased made a dying declaration on the 26th instant. Evidence was given by the wife of the deceased who identified the body. The jurors unanimously returned the following verdict:—Death was due to a gunshot wound received in the chest by deceased. In our opinion shooting was justifiable for protecting life and property.

The equestrian statue of Lord Minto for the Calcutta Maidan, upon which Sir William Goscambe John has been at work for some time past in England is now nearly completed and is likely to reach India in time to be unveiled before the close of the present cold weather. The Committee have been looking into the question of a site but the exact location has not yet been settled. The best place available seems to be on the Red Road opposite where Lord Kitchener's statue is in course of erection.

It is understood that agricultural establishment in the Punjab will be strengthened by the appointment of a fourth Director. Steps will also be taken in Bengal to strengthen the Agriculture Department, which is comparatively small compared with other Provinces. The study of rice will be the main problem for the staff in Bengal.

In the case against Mr. G. S. Venkataraman Iyer preferred by the Madras Police charging him with having printed copies of the "Municipal news" in press not his own contrary to the declaration made by him, his Worship delivered judgment in the course of which he remarked that it was common for printers to seek outside help whenever there was pressure of work or when the machine went out of order. It was shown in evidence that the accused had purchased a machine on the instalment system, and as he failed to pay even the first instalment the machine was taken away from him. His Worship was not prepared to hold that the declaration made by the accused was false. But the Section required that the paper should be printed in terms of the declaration made. His Worship acquitted the accused with a warning and observed that he should either purchase a machine within two weeks or make a fresh declaration after that time.

Interest in the commercial possibilities of the soya bean in India has been stimulated by the reports of Mr. E. J. Woodhouse and Mr. Taylor of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. In a note in the October number of the "Agricultural Journal," Mr. Woodhouse says that the best beans ever put on the English market were those from South Russia; and the Nepal variety, as grown in the Himalayas, weights distinctly heavier than the Russian, though the latter has a very slightly larger oil-content, 19 per cent., as compared with 18.5 per cent. The disadvantage of the Nepal bean is its brown colour, which may affect the value of the meal made from it, as for commercial purposes a pale yellow colour is considered best. An analysis is given of the two varieties and it is stated that "the figures prove that India is capable of producing as good a quality of soya bean as can be produced anywhere else, but it cannot be expected that the seed will fetch its full market value unless arrangements are made for growing and marketting large quanties of the beans in favourable localities.

The erection of Wireless Stations at Madras, Secunderabad, Peshawur and Quetta is proceeding apace. This scheme is, of course, entirely distinct from that which is now being carried out to connect different parts of the Empire. It forms part of the Indian scheme to link up various Provincial Capitals and commercial centres, especially seaports, in India and Burma. Lahore, Nagpur, Karachi and Bombay (Butcher Island) have already been provided with such Stations (each with a range of some 600 miles), and the last two are now available for communication with ships at sea. As is well-known, all the leading steamship lines plying to Indian, Burmese and Ceylon parts have fitted their passenger steamers with wireless apparatus. A recent application from the leading shipping firms has resulted in the opening for work by night, as well as by day, of the stations at Karachi Calcutta, Diamond Harbour, Mergui and Cape Victoria (the southern extremity of Burma). With the opening up of the Madras Station (and there is one at Colombo) the whole area of the Bay—or practically the whole—will be within range of some wireless coast stations, and a great advance will be made in securing the safety of ships at sea.

Among the various exhibits for the Victoria Memorial Exhibitions in Calcutta recently housed temporarily in Belvedera, are a marvelous collection of manuscript Oriental books which have perhaps no equal in the world. The gem of the collection is undoubtedly a copy of the Koran written entirely by Aurungzebe. The book is exquisitely written in red and black and gold in wonderful script and the first page tells how Aurungzeb "The slave" the son of Shah Jehan, wrote the book in 1099 (Hijri year). This book was presented by the Zemindari of Behar which, it is not generally known, presented a whole library to the Imperial Library so extensive as to need a separate organisation for its housing. A real work of art and a historic relic is the huge stone throne of the Nawab Nazims of Murshidabad, who ruled Bengal in the old days on behalf of the Mogul Emperors. The throne a flat round seat about six feet wide and standing on four low legs, is carved out of one piece of stone. Upon it Clive seated Mir Jafar when he deposed Seraj-ud-Dowlah after the battle of Plassy, and the great general said to have sat in state side by side with the Indian prince upon the throne. The carving was done at Moghyr in 1641.

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...auserie.

...Gilpin.

...water. Proceed as directed for ... Fondants and bring it to the ...degree. This may be tested by ...fine tangled wire into the ... Draw it out and blow through the air ...es which should fly into feathery ...ds—it is a few degrees hotter than the ...ball stage. Work this on the marble ...s with the other Fondant till creamy, ...t in a jar covered with a damp cloth ...enty-four hours when it may be melted ...sed for filling the moulds. Now we ...to the making of Marzipan which is ...r most useful material for the making ...etty and richly flavoured dessert ..., it can be moulded into any form and ...ake any flavour, though it should al... have the sort of groundwork flavour of ...ded almonds. Its richness will greatly ...nd on the amount of Fondant with ...h it is blended. For the French variety ...t a third of its bulk is used, but for the ...man kind, only about a quarter. It is ...o easy to prepare if you exercise the ...e qualities I gave a list of for the ...cessful making of any sweetmeats.

MARZIPAN.

...into a spotlessly clean pan put one pound ...loaf-sugar with a small wineglassful of ...er and let it slowly dissolve over the ..., whilst the sides of the pan and let it boil ...in the previous recipes till the steam ...es from under the lid. Remove the ...er and if the syrup is clear and free from ..., continue boiling till it reaches the ..."ball" degree. Off the fire stir into this ...ve ounces of carefully blanched and ...ded almonds, either wholly sweet or ...nd bitter; stir to a stiff paste and when ...tly cooled, add either one whole egg, or ...e Marzipan is to be kept quite white, ...whites of two eggs. Set the pan on a ...fire and cook it till the mixture leaves ...ides of the pan clean, but the heat must ...ery moderate or the flavour will be quite ...t. Turn it out on to the slab and knead ...a smooth paste, lay it in grease-proof ...paper and leave it for twenty-four hours ...before using. Meanwhile make the fondant ...s for the first Liquid Fondant given and ...knead it a great deal so as to force the air ...into it and make it white and creamy. Set ...ide for twenty-four hours, when it may be ...added into the prepared almond paste ...the proportion of a third fondant to two ...paste. It must be set aside for ... twenty-four hours before it ... ready for the moulding process. ...moulds for forming this into ...ts of quaint conceits are of ...manufacture, but could be obtained ...h confectioners. They are made of ...porous stone in two parts each re...ating half of the design. The Marzi... is pressed into these moulds level with ...top and the two parts fitted together ...by little mortices made for the pur... separate them carefully and the sweet... is found beautifully moulded and will ...e away with a light touch of the finger-...it should be then left for a day to harden. ...re are all sorts of designs to be had, ...as walnuts, almonds, shells, peapods, ...open and shut; the paste for these ...ld be suitably flavoured and coloured be...e pressing into the moulds. Anyone with ...er of moulding would be able to dispense ...these moulds and use her own fingers ...taste with much more original and ...ming results. The different uses to ...ch this paste may be put are almost end..., but I give a few to start the amateur ...the track which she may develop herself ...n she has become proficient in the art.

CHOCOLATE COATED MARZIPAN.

...his is a universal favourite, and is so ...that it is worth while taking a little ...care over it. Scrape or grate finely, ...your requirements sufficient of any of ...best chocolates, and place it in a cup ...owl in another of hot water and do not ...it till it is melted. The bottom of the ...plate pan or bowl should not be hotter ...you can bear with your hand; out ...it is rather difficult to get a low enough ...perature to prepare it in; it should be ...about 70 degrees, but I have found that the moisture of the atmosphere is what counts more than the actual temperature; this should be done on as dry a day as possible. After the first dissolving, beat the chocolate for twenty minutes over a little ice if necessary, and repeat the heating and beating three times, though for the two last the chocolate may be stirred a little while melting. When using, keep it warmed with warm water under it, take whatever is to be coated in your ring and dip it over and over in the coating till it is well covered and drain it against the edge of the pan and set it on butter paper. Now dip the ring into the coating and let a strand of it fall on the top to make a sort of ornament.

MARZIPAN CAKE.

Take any rich fruit cake, cut it into rectangular finger lengths; carefully coat it with the marzipan and finish off by coating it with liquid fondant.

MARZIPAN POTATOES.

Take even sized lumps of uncoloured and unflavoured marzipan and form them into uneven rugged balls, making the eyes by pressing in the point of a wooden skewer; place them in a wire sieve over hot water, and when well steamed roll them on a paper of any finely powdered chocolate or cocoa.

HARLEQUIN BALLS.

Flavour of colour two pieces of marzipan in contrastang colours and roll them together lightly between the palms of the hands when the colours will blend prettily making a harlequin appearance to the ball. With the Marzipan as with the Fondant, it depends very greatly on the cleverness of the manipulator whether the results are dainty in appearance and pleasing to the taste; it is quite impossible to turn these dainties out fit for the table if they are done in a slovenly manner, so the Sweet maker should look to it that her methods are of the best, her materials likewise and that she is constantly on the watch to take note of professional sweets or of the models always before her eyes, that she may adapt for something original and quaint. A girl I knew used to make the prettiest "Bird's nests" for selling at Bazaars which were always snapped up; she had taken for her model a hedge-sparrow's nest with three or four of the pretty greeny-blue eggs in it all moulded in Marzipan and Fondant; they were about the size of the top of a sherry glass and when set in a fluff of cut tissue paper looked most fascinating. I give this instance to show that there are all sorts of things Nature is placing before your eyes which may serve your purpose, if only you have eyes to see and ingenuity to use. Never say "I can't"; those two stupid words have been responsible for more of Life's Failures than we shall ever know of; but say "I can" and "I will," and ten to one you will do it in the end uncommonly well, if you are not daunted by the first failures. Next week I shall hope to take French Bon-bons and Toffees of all kinds.

ILLEGAL OPERATIONS.

DISCOVERY OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY IN PARIS.

£120,000 profit has been made during the last eight years by an organisation in Paris which undertook illegal operations, says the "Daily Mail". The head of the concern, a man of thirty-three, known as Paul Bonnard whose real name is Lemaire, has been arrested. He boasted to the police that his income has been that of a Cabinet Minister.

The organisation had its agents throughout France, and even abroad. It had several "consulting rooms" in Paris. The number of women who have been treated during the last eight years is proved by the account-books seized to have been 15,000. They paid an average fee of £8 for treatment.

The arrested head of the organisation, who has previously been imprisoned for the illegal practice of medicine, had several furnished flats in Paris, which he used for no other purpose than that of receiving the correspondence of the women whom he was treating.

Each patient was given a number with which to sign her letters. The police believe that the headquarters of the association are still undiscovered, and that there they will find the list of names corresponding to the numbers which they have seized.

It was the mysterious death of a hotel maidservant at Montargis which led to the discovery of the existence of the gang. After a post-mortem examination had shown that an illegal operation had taken place, her rooms were searched, and letters from an agent of the organisation making an appointment with her for the performance of the operation in Paris were found.

MAN'S TWO MEMORIES.

Monsignor Benson, in the course of a lecture at Caxton Hall, expounded the theory of man having two minds—an objective consciousness and a subjective consciousness. These two memories might be compared with an upper and a lower room respectively, connected by a trap-door. Dreams were the workings of the subjective conscience uncontrolled by the criticism and reason of the objective conscience. The man who claimed to have an evenly balanced mind was he who had slammed the trap-door and remained in the upper room. Those who slammed the trap-door and remained in the lower room were generally found in lunatic asylums. The evenly balanced man, and he was also the genius, was the man who kept the hinges of the trap-door well oiled. They had the instance of Napoleon, who, in the lower room, conceived ideas for ruling Europe, and, in the upper room, put his ideas into practice; Raphael, who created combinations of colours and then expressed them on canvas; and then Beethoven, who, in the lower room composed his sonatas, and, in the upper room reproduced the notes on paper. Very old people could remember with remarkable clearness the events of their childhood, but forgot present happenings. This was accounted for by the decay of the objective consciousness. It was curious that as objective consciousness decayed, subjective consciousness became more acute, and in this fact he believed there was a strong argument in favour of the survival of the soul after death.

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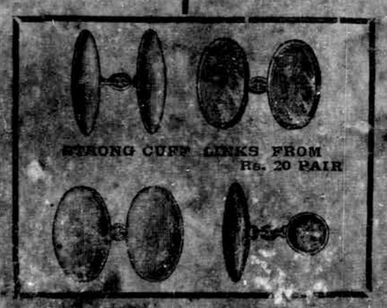

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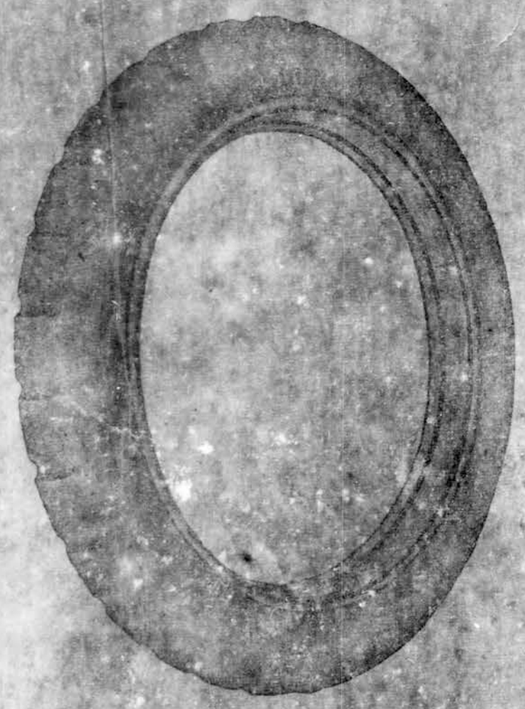

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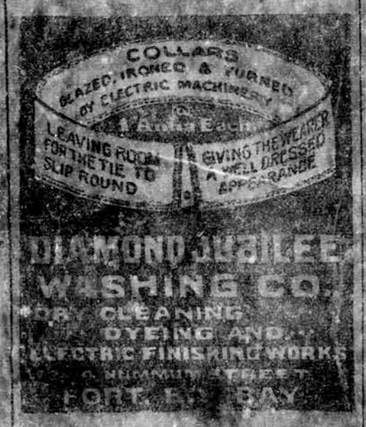
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